THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,431—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Sept	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	KOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Lahore	7163	...	...	13 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	4583	...	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5991	...	13 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newton Hall	4115	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7815	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	1672	33 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Rangoon	957	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3936	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	2 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5994	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7815	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	6415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	7163	18 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Siam	7000	1st Feb.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7812	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	6531	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 April
City of Paris	7960	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	6415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	2 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	839
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of the Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	...	1695	Thurs.	7th Sept.	9 a.m. *via C. M.
Lhasa	...	2185	Fri.	8th Sept.	6 a.m.† direct.
Linga	...	2134	Mon.	11th Sept.	9 a.m. ‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Wednesday, 6th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Parni, Gwadur, Chatbar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

5th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Kosmos	5123	A. Forenti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Dec. "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Kosmos	5123	A. Forenti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	7,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,016	B. Cobol	28th Jan 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	"	545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	"	865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	525
Intermediate Class to London	"	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	"	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	675
Saloon Class to London	"	545 to 585
" Class to London and back	"	865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisich	7017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th "
a Praesident	3,310	Bremer	27th "
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry s/s cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa.
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent,

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	" 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	...	" 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Atung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A TRIBUTE TO CULTIVATED TASTE.

As a GIFT Hawkes Cut Glass is peculiarly desirable. For the adornment of the home table, the touch of refinement, the glint of beauty secured by even the simplest design, is a delight to the leisure of the eye.

Hawkes Cut Glass possesses qualities of colour form and surface which have won for it the preference among judges of rare wares, Hawkes Cut Glass is "The choice of the connoisseur".

The decoration of a Hawkes piece is beautifully proportioned to the lines of the design. It is in the forms themselves that beauty is chiefly sought for, in the frank and natural play of line and light.

The changing taste in table glass is happily reflected by a "Hawkes" group. The delicacy, grace and exquisite fashioning of Hawkes pieces when compared with the heavy, uninspiring glass of the well-loaded table twenty-five years ago, proves how thoroughly these artists have mastered the possibilities of their material.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, and WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA."

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity

Available in all Languages!!

English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!

Kanarese Edition in the Press!!

More than 600,000 copies already supplied

GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

Elephant in tins and bulk.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerve, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, piles, and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3rd pence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at their Ordinary Monthly Meeting, proposed to be called for THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1911, to take into their consideration revised Bye-laws relating to Milch Cattle Stables, proposed to be made under Section 461 (f), (g) and (h) of the said Act.

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said Bye-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said Bye-laws or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than 10 days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his objection, will, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the office of the Undersigned, for public inspection, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during Office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of annas two per copy.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st September, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur.
Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additions charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.
AT THE SKATING RINK,
on 20th SEPTEMBER, at 9-30 P.M.
SIX CONTESTS.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE,
Plan at SOUNDY and CO.
Prices Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3 and 2.

COLABA GYMNASIUM.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENTAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
WILL PRODUCE.
THEIR LATEST DEOLALI SUCCESS.
THE CRUISE OF THE S. Y. SUNSTAR.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 6th and 7th at 9-30 P.M.
By the kind permission of Lt.-Col. Vaughan and the Officers, 1st Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the band of the Regiment will form the orchestra.
Prices Reserved Rs. 2, unreserved Re. 1 and 8 annas
Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

POONA RACES.
SECOND MEETING.

23RD, 27TH and 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that THIRD ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 5th September, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 30th August, 1911.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
OUR POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THE BLUNTED SWORD.
Fun humour and hearty laughs.
MELBOURNE.
A trip round the fine Australian City.
THE LAW OF MERCY.
A fine colored picture founded on a famous French Ballad.
THIEVES AT A FANCY DRESS BALL.
Merry-makers caught napping this time.
NO MEMORY.
The trials of a would-be husband.
LITTLE LEWIS'S TOY.
A rare picture of home and a child's love.
FOOLSHEAD'S LAST ROGUERY.
The "Excelsior" comedian surpasses himself.
An ideal after-dinner.
PROGRAMME.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, and SATURDAYS, only.
THERE WILL BE NO SKATING ON WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS except PRACTICE SESSIONS.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1374.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd, Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (if printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 7th September, at 2-30 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 7th September, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable mahogany and French polished furniture, such as single and double mirror and panel door almyrahs, cabinets, sideboards, teapoys, lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases, dressing tables, hat-stands, tiltotopped teapoys, easy chairs, phonograph, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Chambers, near Apollo Reclamation, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, teapoys, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, piano, clocks, carpets, glass door, book presses, office chairs, writing tables, bentwood chairs, benches, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gowa presses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, copper and alluminium utensils, carved furniture, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Leach and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S-T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill opposite Sir D. M. Petit's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkinton, and Walker and Hall, large sliding dining table in six pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumbwaiters, and dinner-wagons, table hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich parian figures, bronze and terracotta ornaments, rich carpets, wall clocks, one Mahoganized iron frame sweet tone cottage piano by Wilhelm, Menzel, Berlin, in very good order one Mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues and marking board &c., one handsome lighthouse clock with thermometer and barometer with glass dome, one French clock in brass historical figure case, musical box, ice box by Army and Navy, gents' bicycle, blackwood open carved large chiffonier, tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, dressing and washband tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, book presses rich engravings and oil paintings, office tables, verandah benches, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Blaschcek, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Medows Street, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medow Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the southside of Harkeness Road Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. II; on the south partly by the property of Mooljl Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716,

A A
Old Survey No. 21.—New Survey Nos. 7139
22, 24,

7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. 11.

Sale on the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peerzo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peerzo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peerzo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572,

A
New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21— and —New
22 24

Survey Nos. 7189-7190,7240.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AND CORRUGATED SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the buildings and corrugated sheds between the Belvedere Hill Road and Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon, for demolition and removing of the debris, on the following days and time :—

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, and 23.

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), buildings bearing lot Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1911.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited: &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BATLIWALA'S ACUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
FEVER
are a proved cure Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S Ring-worm ointment cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
PHUL-NANA
Regd
The Fascinating Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

PRICE Rs: 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

SITUATION by ENGLISH GIRL age 24 as useful maid to LADY or CHILDREN'S MAID. Very good dressmaker. "Q." care of this Paper.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Agra	Ipoh (Perak)	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Ohe
Calcutta	Singapore	Penang
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Yarkand	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Bangling (Fed. M. S.)	Soerabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and at other period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 24.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„	5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STEANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2 0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Language double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [4th Sept., 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Sept., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	27	32,906
B B and C I Railway ...	24	27,247

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...136 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...176 3-4
Japan "	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 0 0
Forward	" 95 11 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 6
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 61 9 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 61 9 0
" 2nd " ...	" 61 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market is firm under the influence of the bullish agricultural Bureau Report which is considered 4 per cent lower. Japan Shippers are the only buyers for Oomra contracts for December and January deliveries. Some exporters have come in the market to sell new Fine M. G. Broach cotton for March as the prices here are comparatively higher than those for Americans.

The market for ready cotton is steady and the local mills are buying on fair lines. About 2,000 to 2,500 bales changed hands at an improvement of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	309	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	"	305	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur	"	303	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	293-4	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	284	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	274	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	297	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	293	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	285	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	270	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Barely steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6-23	6-18	6-15	6-15
—02	—02	—01	—01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6-16	6-17	6-19	6-30	6-21
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 13 1 0 B.T.
September ...	" 12 0 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	Rs. 9 0 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 8 6 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is unchanged. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 57 5 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 64 10 0 "
Black Kutai ...	" 49 15 0 "

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 25 0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 0 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

White Pissi ready	...	Rs. 5 2 0 R. T.
" " Sept	...	Rs. 5 10 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,732 1-2
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	76
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	367 1-2
Finlay Mills...	245
Kohinoor	625
Manockji Petit	2,542 1-2
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Standard	905
Sassoon S & W Co	725

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	135
New Beroar	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	137 1-2
Bombay B, S, & T, C, Preference...	173
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....	378 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,172 1-2
Central India Mining Co... ...	30 1-4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4
Treasher and Co.	522 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	493 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	1,132 bales
Wheat	...	6,867 cwts.
Linseed	...	1 510 "
Rapeseed	...	750 "
Gingellyseed	...	217 "
Poppyseed	...	591 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	225 "
Castorseed	...	7,286 "
Rice	...	2,528 "
Myrabollams	...	Nil
Cottonseed	...	4,326 "
Mowraseed	...	894 "
Gram	...	661 "
Joowar	...	6,036 "
Maize	...	Nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd September 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th August 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 26. Rs.	Sept. 2. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,16,74,848	1,03,44,827
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	12,10,61,546	12,53,29,803
Post Bills ...	18,386	3,430
Sundries ...	21,25,312	21,19,349
	15,54,80,092	15,85,96, 909
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,19,44,437	2,27,01,581
Other authorised Securities	5,41,297	4,78,867
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,28,17,223	1,17,62,523
Loans do. do. ...	4,08,27,767	4,29,72,200
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,22,38,999	1,31,41,206
Due Stock ...	2,47,259	2,48,329
Stamps ...	4,762	4,801
Bullion ...	11,21,519	10,98,629
Balances with other Banks.	2,45,262	7,36,095
Sundries ...	1,02,188	1,33,551
Cash ...	6,45,94,284	6,53,19,122
	15,54,80,092	15,85,96,909

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th August 1911, as compared, with the statement of 22nd Aug., 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 22 Rs. a. p.	Aug. 29. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,02,01,047 3 9	2,12,42,980 5 9
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,39,50,115 15 6	16,03,21,370 4 6
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,73,402 11 6	10,39,865 6 0
Sundries	11,57,822 2 11	11,55,375 6 3
	22,41,84,988 1 8	22,21,59,491 6 6
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,37,35,520 0 0	2,35,53,710 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,74,4 2 0 0	53,95,497 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,63,07,565 8 11	3,71,49,837 7 11
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,88,79,915 11 4	3,95,70,508 3 10
Balances with other Banks ...	2,37,65,553 12 11	2,95,11,599 7 3
Bullion ...	45,17,197 7 7	37,53,541 12 4
Dead Stock...	.....	.....
Stamps ...	22,05,429 12 7	22,05,860 1 6
Sundries ...	12,687 15 5	12,688 4 3
	3,15,431 4 6	2,99,130 1 1
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	14,06,13,703 9 8	14,45,52,372 6 2
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	8,35,71,284 8 5	7,76,07,119 0 4
	22,41,84,988 1 8	22,21,59,491 6 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	4,43,972	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	5,94,960	Do.
Other Deposits ...	31,23,745	Decrease.
Post Bills ...	66,363	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	28,39,285	Increase
Loans...	3,42,372	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	7,90,693	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	7,46,046	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	39,48,394	Decrease
Cash at Branches ...	20,15,771	Do.

Percentage 42 11.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 19th Aug, 1911, were Rs. 1,310, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 19th Aug. 1911, Rs. 61,354.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—450 cwts oats, 655 cwts oil cake, R J Dawer; 23 bales wool, M Balia; 1210 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 299 cwts soowaseeds, M Chapsey ; 36 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co; 92 bales wool, M Joosub; 40 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee; 15 bales wool, M Jetha.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—144 cwts dryginger, 120 cwts zeodory, 20 cwts nutmegs, S Bhimji; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 50 cwts Indian cassia, The Imperial Dairy Co; 50 bales woollen cuttings, M Somjee; 75 cwts harms, J Rahimtoola; 18 hogs, heads chutney, N K Jussawalla; 18 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 37 bales skins, H O and H Moosa; 6 cwts wild mace, E Sultanally ; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Irismere s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.
Wildenfels s—23 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 201 cwts gum, S Khoosa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalrazan s—10,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Arlington Court s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, 2720 cwts linseed, 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Foreric s—12 cwts hingda, R Jeewandas and Co.
Oceana s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.
Chyebassa s—1,760 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 577 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 2,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirkfield s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkfield s—2,937 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 2,000 cwts rapseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dalrazan s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Hindoo s—36,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 1,500 cwts cottonseed, 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed C Morarjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—400 cwts mowraseed, 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

Delhi s—400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, M Amersey and Co.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	3	4	25 p.m.	9	9
Teheran ...	4	11	4 "	3	11
Suez	4	2	... "	0	59

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Itures, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During the interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only, (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 3rd (24-7-11).

Hankow reports Yangtze route interrupted beyond Tatung messages for Shanghai and north to be posted from Kisakiang to Wunku causing some delay (1-9-11).

Cable Durban Mauritius interrupted.

Borasjoon reports line interrupted between Ramhormos and Ahwaz since noon 3rd. (4-9-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLYER—August 28, at Murree, to Mr and Mrs Cecil A Colyer, Punjab Irrigation, a daughter.
HARPER—August 13, at Murree, the wife of Capt A Forrest Harper, 54. Punjabis, of a son.
LYON—August 28, at "Roanoke," Mussoorie, to Mr and Mrs H A R Lyon, a daughter.

DEATHS.

O'CONNOR—August 26, at Kasauli, Marie Bridget, age 56 years, wife of Captain W F O'Connor, Medical Service (retired).
KINGSLEY—August 17, at his residence, Rosebanks, Maulmain, Prince William Kingsley.
HOLME—August 28, at Woodall Cottage, Sim'a, on Monday, Constance Church Holme, widow of the late Rev C Holme of Gatthorpe Rectory, Rugby and Mardale, East Sheen S W.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Law of Mercy" a richly colored film dealing with an old French Ballad. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "The man who practises all he preaches cuts his sermons short."—DALLAS NEWS.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 25th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

SANJAN MEMORIAL COLUMN FUND.—Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver, under the auspices of the Sanjan Memorial Column Fund Committee, a public lecture in Gujarati, to-day, at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—Before an ordinary meeting of the above Association, held on Sunday, Professor G. K. Dandeker delivered an address entitled "An Introduction to the Law of Property in India," Mr. Daji Abaji Khare presided.

LATE MR. DEVRAJ TOKERSEY.—The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association has received news of the death at Cutch Gadh-Sisa, of Mr. Devraj Tokersey, of Messrs. Dharsee Nanjee and Co., Vice Chairman of the Association, head of the Cutch Visa Oswal community, and one of the Trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole. The grain and seeds bazaars were accordingly closed for the day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March .....The Light Horse ....Blon
Overture .... The Caliph of Baghdad. ....Boieldieu
Valse .....The Girl in the Train ..... Fall
Selection.....A Waltz Dream ... .Strauss
Morceau .....Salut d'Amour ... .Elgar
Selection.....Genevieve deBrabant .....Offenbach
Two-Step ...Ions..... .....Douglas

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar ports, Reunion, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marques per s.s. "Purnea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., on Thursday the 7th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Tanga, per s. s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p m. on Thursday the 7th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Wear beck" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday thh 9th instant.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY COTTON MILL.

THE Bombay Cotton Mill has been able to resume work as new men have come forward in sufficiently large numbers to fill the places of the men belonging to the Weaving Department, who went on strike. The mill is now working with its full complement.

"THE CRUISE OF THE S. Y. SUNSTAR."

We hear from Deolali that the Amateur Dramatic Club of the R. Warwickshire Regiment has scored another great success in its new piece, which is to be played at the Colaba Gymnasium on Wednesday, and Thursday.

A correspondent says :—The play written by the regimental author, Pte. Dooley, or Mr. Leonald Startz, cleverly describes an antiquarian's dream of Rome, with many complications, which takes place on board the "Sunstar," Sir Reginald Ravenscroft's yacht, which is cruising with a party of his guests. The fun derived from Sir Reginald's awakening is great, and is well worth witnessing as a cure for the "blues." The old favourites, Lce.-Cpl. Kilner, Pte. Walker, and Sgt. Jowitt are to appear once more, but all regret the non-appearance of Pte. Honner, whose illness has prevented him from taking a part in the play. Thanks are due to him however for the magnificent scenery, which has been painted for the production. He is ably understudied by Pte. Andrews, the Warwicks latest acquisition, who shows great ability as a comedian, in the part of Perkins, Sir Reggie's Valet. A chorus of 30 voices has been specially trained and with the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan and officers, the band of the regiment under the able direction of Mr. M. C. Hartmann will form the orchestra Seats may be booked at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s.

DADABHOY NAOROJI.

Bombay Ladies' Meeting.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Indian ladies of all communities of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, in the Framji Cawasji Hall, to celebrate the 87th birthday of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. An opportunity was also taken by Bai Jamnabai Sakai, President of the Mandal to hold the 8th annual meeting of the Association and Princess Rajkuverba of Gondal presided at the prize giving held subsequent to the celebration. A large number of ladies attended the function. Speeches were made recounting the valuable service, of the "Grand Old Man of India" in the cause of female education and the betterment of Indian women's social position. A congratulatory resolution was passed which will be forwarded to him in due course.

THE CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 4.

There was not much doing in the jute market today and the dealers' are evidently awaiting the final forecast before making any decided move.

The gunny market was steady to firm, but buyers were not over anxious to do business.

The exchange was at late rates with little movements in the money market while the share market also suffered from prevailing dulness.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

French Company Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Claude Emile Calais against the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company to recover Rs. 10,400 as damages, and Rs. 600 being travelling expenses from Bombay to Paris, with costs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company were for the plaintiff; Mr. J. D. Davar with the Hon'ble The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement made in April 1910 in Paris, the defendant Company agreed to employ the plaintiff in Bombay for three years at a monthly salary of Rs. 240 with board and lodging. The Company were also to pay his travelling expenses. By a subsequent agreement, the plaintiff agreed to work for Rs. 400 per month in payment of salary and board and lodging. He remained in the Company's service till February 1911 and on the 14th of that month, he was wrongfully dismissed by the manager in Bombay.

He, therefore, prayed for a decree with costs.

The Company, in their written statement, denied any subsequent agreement, and said that by one of the clauses of the agreement of April 1910, the arrangement mentioned in the plaint was entered into. The Company denied that the dismissal was wrongful or illegal. The dismissal was in terms of the agreement and was entirely due to the plaintiff's breach of the agreement. The plaintiff was guilty of insubordinate conduct, that seriously interfered with the Company's business, and of wilful and deliberate disobedience of the lawful orders of the Company's manager. He was grossly impertinent and insolent in tone and language and had incited and encouraged the native fitters of the Company to strike work and disobey orders. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

On the case being called on Mr. Wadia applied to the Court that the next suit, which was brought against the Compady by another employee named Leduc should be heard together as both the suits were of similar nature, the dismissal having taken place at the same time.

Mr. Davar not objecting, his Lordship made the order applied for. In this case, in addition to the same contentions, the Company pleaded incompetence on part of Leduc.

As there is no official French interpreter in the High Court, Dr. Peltier, Professor of French in the Wilson College, attended the Court to interpret the proceedings.

Issues having been raised, Mr. Wadia put in the agreement and said the onus was on the defendants to prove that the dismissal was justified.

Mr. Davar then opened his case and said that the first man engaged by the Company was Calais, who, though possessed of capabilities to work, was wanting in manners that would be expected from a mechanic in a large work-shop. Counsel then gave the details of the alleged disobedience and impertinence. He said the manager was called a "gamin" which meant either a street ruffian" or a "little black-guard" or an "incompetent vagabond." A complaint had gone to Mr. R. D. Tata, a director of the Company. Explanations were given to Mr. Tata who gave some advice to the plaintiff, who was subsequently dismissed.

Mr. Davar admitted the proposition and stopped mentioning any instances. Counsel added that the second plaintiff was taken in at the suggestion of the first and could only do the work pointed out by Calais; otherwise he was wholly incompetent. On all occasions, he joined hands with Calais. Rs. 100 of the Rs. 400 were for board and lodging.

Examined by Mr. Davar, the manager Mr. E. De Lury said the Company's workshop was at Chowpati. The first plaintiff was the mechanical foreman and was sent out to India in May, 1910. The second plaintiff was also a foreman and was sent out at the same time. Mr. Calais was given, some time later, the supervision of the fitters, but never of drivers. At the same time he was under witness' control. At first, Calais could not speak English but was very attentive and witness was very kind to him. After five months Calais fell ill and was sent to the hospital. Witness then gave him full pay though he was only entitled to half. Witness found Calais very hot-tempered. In order to have an effective control on the fitters witness, on the 10th February last, framed certain rules by which the fitters were asked to give the details of the work done by them on cards. The rules were given to a clerk with instructions to explain them to each clerk separately and correctly. He could not say whether the rules were explained. The fitters knew that such rules had been passed. Witness allowed the fitters three or four days' time to get into the way of filling in of the cards. Witness, on the 14th February at about 3 p.m., called the work-shop clerk to know how the rules had been observed but the clerk said the fitters did not obey the orders and no one assisted him ; that Calais was filling some cards but was not doing so regularly ; that Calais did so when it pleased him. Witness then immediately called the fitters together to speak to them and to explain the rules to them. He told the fitters that they should not put difficulties in the way of the clerk in filling the cards. He wanted to know the time taken on each repair with some explanation. The cards were necessary to know the costs of each repair. It was very important to know that. This rule was observed in many firms. Subsequently the clerk again complained and witness warned the fitters that if they gave further trouble, he would fine them or dismiss them. No one objected then.

The case is proceeding.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, moved absolute the notice of motion for a receiver on behalf of the plaintiffs in the interpleader suit brought by the Indian Steam Navigation Company against Ramdass Vithaldass and Chunilal Pitamber.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the first defendant and Mr. F. Sorabji Kalyarkhan for the second.

It appeared that 135 bales of cotton were consigned by the first defendant from Bahgalkote near Bijapur to Bombay to one Chhagan Kalidass. The latter on the receipt of the company pledged the goods to the second defendant. When the goods reached Bombay, the first defendant claimed them, contending that he was the unpaid vendor ; the second defendant claimed them as pledgee. To settle this dispute, the company brought this interpleader suit.

After hearing counsel, his Lordship appointed the second defendant receiver without remuneration on his depositing Rs. 17,000 in Court, and fixed the hearing of the suit in October. Costs were made costs in the cause. The receiver was granted power to sell the bales and pay warehouse charges of the Port Trust.

DISPUTED LINSEED CONTRACT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor concluded the hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who, in July 1909, dismissed the major portion of the plaintiffs' claim with all costs in the suit brought by Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others against J. C. Galstaun.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the appellants and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company for the respondent.

The plaintiffs carried on business as commission agents in Calcutta and Bombay and they claimed Rs. 20,490 from the defendant, as a result of certain transactions in linseed entered into by them as "pucca adatiyas" for the defendant. The defendant pleaded that he had paid to the plaintiffs all that was due to them on one of the transactions and denied having given instructions to the plaintiff to purchase linseed for September delivery. At the hearing a balance of Rs. 800 was admitted by him.

Mr. Justice Macleod passed a decree for Rs. 800 for the plaintiffs, but dismissed the rest of their claim with all costs.

From this decree, the plaintiffs appealed.

After hearing counsel, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

ABDOSHI KHOTI CASE.

Bombay Government's Appeal.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward heard an appeal of the Government of Bombay from a decree of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, District Judge of Thana, allowing the plaintiff's claim in the suit brought by Abaji Parshram Bhat against the Secretary of State for India in respect of Khoti villages.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by the Government Pleader, appeared for the appellant ; Mr. D. A. Khare was for the respondent-plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was that the sanad of khotship conferred on his ancestors was a grant of permanent khotship ; the Government's case was that the sanad conferred no more than a grant of temporary (badhekari) khotship. The plaintiff had sued for a declaration that the "kabulayat" passed by him in respect of his "khoti" village to the tenants was null and void and that it was obtained by compulsion, and that the defendant was not competent to attach the plaintiff's village.

The suit was in the first instance heard by Mr Justice Beaman, who was the then District Judge and was dismissed on the preliminary issue, namely, that the plaintiff had not exhausted his remedies before bringing the suit. This decree was reversed by the High Court, and the suit was remanded for trial on its merits.

The suit then came on for hearing before Mr. Tipnis, and voluminous documentary evidence upon every phase of the khoti tenure was led. After going through all the evidence, Mr. Tipnis passed a decree for the plaintiff granting him certain declaration and Rs. 400 as compensation, but he ordered each party to bear his own costs.

Against this the Government appealed.

The learned Advocate-General, in opening the appeal, took a preliminary point of law and after hearing both sides on that point of law, their Lordships reversed the decree of the lower Court, allowed the appeal and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at the third sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

His Lordship and a common jury concluded the trial of Sheik Ebrahim Sheik Hassan and two others, who were charged with counterfeiting the King's coin and possessing implements for manufacturing the same.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson prosecuted, the accused were undefended.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the third accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment as the part taken by him was of a minor character, the first accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment as the part taken by him was a very active one. The second accused, a Bengali, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, his Lordship observing that the accused was a man of considerable intelligence and that he was a person who supplied the brains in the perpetration of this crime. Besides he was in possession of a book, which taught people to obtain wealth by the commission of criminal offences.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Claim for Calls.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. A. K. Donald, acting Chief Judge, and Mr. K. M. Javeri disposed of a rule obtained by Toolsidass Tejpal against the decree passed by Mr. K. M. Javeri in the suit brought against him by the Kaiser Indian Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited, to recover Rs. 519, being the amount with interest for three calls on shares which, they said, had been duly allotted to him by the Company.

The defendant denied that he was a share-holder of the Company or that the shares had been validly allotted to him.

Mr. Rustam Sorabji Billimoria, barrister-at-law, appeared for Toolsidass; Mr. Sakalia, pleader, appeared for the Company.

In making the rule absolute, the Chief Judge said that, in this case, the shares were not allotted to the defendant till after 18 months from the date of his application. A delary of five months had been held to invalidate the allotment. The proposal for the shares was therefore revoked in law.

The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs, no order having been made for professional costs.

POLICE COURTS.

GANG OF DECEIVERS.

Ten Marwaris Cheated.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Anandi, a Hindu woman, and Balla and Bhagu, Hindus were charged, at the instance of Superintendent O'Keeffe, with cheating ten Marwaris in respect of Rs. 2,600 by palming off gilded ornaments as genuine gold.

The case for the prosecution was that the three accused had hired a room and the woman was living there apparently like a rich woman. She used to go to the Marwari's shop and get currency notes frequently cashed. One day she went to the Marwari and demanded some money on the surety of her ornaments. The money was advanced but the ornaments on being tested the next day were found to be silver ones gilded with gold. A report was made to the police and Inspector Paterson arrested the accused who had cheated ten different Marwaris in the same way.

Further inquiry stands adjourned.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Renewed German Interest.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on Aug. 14, says:—

The arrangements completed a fortnight ago between the Ottoman Government and the French group of railway capitalists have hitherto received little attention in the German Press. Now, however, that reports are being published about a resumption of Anglo-Turkish negotiations concerning the Baghdad Railway and the Persian Gulf, the Press is being provided with statements apparently intended to prepare the public mind for a fresh "defence of German interests." The "Vossische Zeitung," which is usually the mouthpiece in these matters of the Deutsche Bank, publishes to-night a curt note to the effect that little objection though there is to Anglo-Turkish negotiations about the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, England and Turkey are not in a position to settle the matter. The Baghded Railway is "no Anglo-Turkish undertaking," a settlement is possible only if "the English proposals are acceptable also for the Germans interested in the Baghdad Railway," and finally," as is well known, the consent of Germany to the four per cent. increase of the Turkish Customs has not yet been given."

Similarly the "Frankfurter Zeitung" concludes a long review of the Franco-Turkish projects in Europe and Asia, with the suggestion that Germany should impose conditions and promote claims of her own before consenting to the Customs increase. Hitherto it has been persistently alleged that England alone, by objecting to the earmarking of the proceeds for the Baghdad Railway, has prevented Turkey from obtaining the Customs increase. It has, moreover, been represented that the Baghdad Railway Company in dropping its claims to the proceeds of the Customs increase—while incidentally securing for itself the new agreement signed last March and containing the new Alexandretta concessions—was exhibiting its generosity and removing the only hindrance—British opposition—to the Customs increase.

Sir Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, of Brussels, Belgium, and of Cannes, France, lately British Minister in Brussels, who died on March 15 last, aged seventy-one years, left estate of the gross value of £ 1,630 4s. 6d. of which the net personalty has been sworn at £1,129 16s 8d.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Judgment.

1056-09 Pestonji R K and Co. Hamabai Framji Petit vs The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
975-08 Bhaishankar K and G Moosa Haji Hossain vs the Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

932-10 Payne and Co. R D Sethna vs. Heerji Dossa Jamshedji R and D.

Testamentary Suit.

14-11 Tyabji D and Co Goculdas Dayaram Master vs Bhagwandas D Master Jehangir and S.

Long Causes.

742-10 Jehangir and S Bhagwandas Dayaram and others vs Brijlal Dayaram Master and others Jehangir

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Deo Balduino, 2684 tons, Captain D. Maganzini, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2274 tons, Captain W. Hennigsar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Wardha, 2552 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The P and O Co's China mail steamer Devanha 4,785 tons, Captain H Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 2nd Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ...Luck ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr .....Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 4.

Arlington Court.....2832 Jones ....L'pool .....
W & A Graham & Co
Achilles.....2870 Galt .....S W & Co
Abana.....2709 Wilson.....
Brilliant .....(Bque) 3609 Grant Standard Oil Co
Dorario.....2557 Young .....T Morrison & Co
Delhi.....4900 Brodshaw .....Shanghai.....13-9 ..
P & O Co
Dalias Hall.....2264 Gorst .....
Fakhri .....2555 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Floristan.....2235 Dunn .....W & A G & Co
Fultala.....2702 Chidley ... Calcutta...M M & Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Lewoe .....1817 Francis ...Repairing ..H T Ayoob
Lindala .....2183 Elton.....P Gulf.....M M & Co
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Meteor .....2576 Rem-ersen .....W & A G & Co
Pattana .....1934 Tallant .....M M & Co
Peter Jebsen.....2274 Hennigsar.....
Sin u .....1412 Harrison .....S Wallace Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill.....M M & Co
Wentworth.....3046.....McClelland
Wardha.....2532 Cammack .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wildenfels....	3535	Wilsmann	Antwerp.....		via Karachi 5-9 W & A Graham & Co
B Purnea.....	2126	Williams ..	Durban	7-9...	M M & Co
O & B Clan Murray...	3131	Woodall ...	Calicut	6-9...	J Finlay & Co
F Hindoo.....3156 Groves			Hull	7-9...	J Finlay & Co
G Nadeel.....1168 Hughes			B S Ports 10-9		B & P S N Co
H Floristan.....2235 Dunn ...			..Antwerp		9-9 W & A G & Co
K Dalratan...2511 Smeddon...			A'werp...	10-9...	T M & Co
L Rahmani.....1872			Coats		's and B S N Co
N Hartlepool .....2729 Ward...			..9 9....		R A Willis
O Arlington Court...2832 Jones...			Antwerp		6 9..... W & A G & Co
P Fezerio.....2559 Young			.....		T M & Co
Q Khosrou .....1864 Hannah			K S Ports ..	5-9...	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 St Fillans ...2307 Sutherland ...Antwerp ...5-9 W & A Graham & Co
2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson ...Liverpool.....8-9... W & A G & Co
3 Messina .....7755 Aldridge .....Dunkirk.....5-9... W & A Graham & Co
4 Gothic .....3470 Walterworth Antwerp...8-9 .. T Morrison & Co
5 Deo Balduino .....2684 Maganzini.....Genoa...15 9 R Line
6 Chyebassa...3992 Wodge...Antwerp ...7-9 M M & Co
7 Gerd.....751 Andreasen.....Bangkok ...6 9 .. F F Campbell & Co
7 Koerber ..3157 Foresti...Trieste...1-9 A L & S N Co
8 Wakasa Maru 338-... ... eilsen Kobe ...N Y K
9 Kirkfield .....3795 Dermody.....Dunkirk.....5-9 .. T Morrison & Co
10 11 Bavildar..... ... 3088 Towns..... & M & Co
10 11 Divanha .....4850 Powell.....Shanghai ..27 9... P & O Co
12 13 Oceana...3705 Jones ..London ... 9-9...P & O Co
14 Dumra .....762 Manly.....Busch.....M M & Co
15 Markgraft .....2325 Dhle .....Zanzibar ...6-9... A Strandes Co
16 Iresmere...2336 Hunter ....T Morrison & Co
16 Somali.....1615.....Kasch.....Zanzibar...21-8 A Strandes Co

Offside M
Dredger Jinga ....101 Morrison...Repairing..B I Trust
B I Dock
Kola.....510 Morrison ....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
4	Deo Balduino.....	Maganzini ...	Genoa, Aug 17
	Wardha	Cammack ...	Calcutta, July 30
	Peter Jebsen	Hennigsar ...	Calcutta, Aug 23
	Devanha	Powell	Shanghai, Aug 15

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
4	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, etc
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Singu for Rangoon.
" Wardha for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O Co's steamer Arcadia, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound passed Suez at 5-30 p.m. on the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 15th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay on 2nd instant, and she is expected here on 7th instant at 8 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday. The same Co's steamer Somali, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday.

Mr. V. B. Drury, of the staff of Bishop Cotton's High School, Bangalore, died at the Bowring Hospital on Tuesday evening. He was removed to the Bowring Hospital only a few days before with enteric fever, of a severe type and succumbed suddenly. He leaves a brother, the Rev. J. Drury, on the staff of the same school.

The memorial to General Sir Redvers Buller erected by his old regiment the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and by other comrades of both Services and numerous friends, will be unveiled by Field Marshal Lord Grenfell in Winchester Cathedral on Oct. 28. The monument, which takes the form of a recumbent life-size figure in bronze by Mr. Bertram McKennal, A.R.A., was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.)

MUSIC FOLIOS
YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE 101 BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE 100 BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF 100 SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
of 100 BEST SONGS
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL
SONG FOLIO NO. 3.
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
Price Rs. 1-14.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S 2ND FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO PIECES.
41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.
S. ROSE & CO. have the best Stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S ROSE & CO.

O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SIMPLICITY PIANO TUTOR
BY
J. A. JOHNSTONE.
Rs. 1-14.

"The Piano Tutor by J. A. Johnstone is certainly one of the best and most thorough Tutors I have ever come across. The photographs are undoubtedly of great utility to teacher and student at Rs. 1-14. I am convinced that a large sphere of utility awaits your publication, and I heartily wish for it the success which it deserves."
THOMAS F. DUNHILL,
(Professor of Harmony and Comtepoint at the Royal College of Music.)

"I have been much interested in reading your new Pianoforte Tutor, edited by Mr. J. A. Johnstone, and I can conscientiously express the opinion that it will prove itself to be a most valuable aid to the study of the Piano."
WM. CRESER,
Mus. Doc., Oxon.

"I think your Royal Method very good indeed. It is practical and comprehensive, and the progressive order in which the material is arranged is excellent."
FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
(Royal College of Music).

"There is nothing so educationally complete published in England or the Continent. Every point is ably treated and the whole work is well thought out .....The illustrations of hand positions form an invaluable feature. This most essential point has been entirely neglected hitherto."
CHARLES EDWARDS, L.M., C.L.,
(Examiner Trinity College Music.)

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 5th September, 1911.

HYDERABAD AND THE LATE NIZAM.

THE epithet "Our Faithful Ally" was originally applied to Hyderabad in the wars with Tipu Sultan at the close of the eighteenth century; and during the mutiny when its Contingent won laurels in Central India, while the State remained faithful to its engagements, the title gained a more significant meaning. Though it has never been officially conferred on the House of Asaph Jah, historians and statesmen have used it on many occasions to denote the character of the long relations between the British and the Deccan principality, the most recent example of the application being its usage by the present King Emperor during his visit to the East a few years ago. Its general acceptance, and the fact that the State was one of the earliest allies of the Company, explains the exceptional position of Hyderabad in proteested India, and gives point to the Viceroy's declaration that the demise of the eighth Nizam is a national loss. It is especially so to Indian Musalmans for the reason that Hyderabad is the principal survivor of the period of their own ascendancy in India, and its princes have always been regarded as the foremost supporters of Eastern Islam, since the imposition of the *Pax Britannica* and the disappearance of the last of the Delhi Dynasties. The British connection with Hyderabad dates from the middle of the eighteenth century when the struggle with France was in progress in South India and the attitude of the Nizam was dubious as the influences of Dupleix were predominant at this Court and large concessions of territory had been given for the maintenance of troops from Pondicherry. But the recall of the French Governor, followed by the departure of Bussy from Hyderabad and Colonel Forde's victories over their forces in the Northern Circars decided the question of the Company's supremacy in the Deccan. This was cemented by a series of treaties which gradually converted the original alliance into a protectorate with the corollary of interference in the internal affairs of the State, whenever its administrative mishaps made this form of mediation desirable. A consultation of Hyderabad history discloses that situations of this kind were of frequent occurence throughout the first half of the eighteenth century, and that the Government of the Nizams was not always to blame for them. By the first lustrum of the fifties from which era may be dated evolution of modern Hyderabad, the old alliance had been strained to breaking point by a variety of incidents, which have produced much controversial literature, an imperious Governor-General threatened the State with war or annexation if certain proposals were not accepted, but happily this fate was averted by the arrangement regarding Berar and the adjustment of the Company's claim for the cost of the Contingent.

For the next thirty years the State prospered under the guidance of its able minister, Sir Salar Jung, who however came into serious collision with Lord Lytton's Government on the question of the revision of the Dalhousie treaty. This matter was deferred until the young Nizam had attained his majority, but when that happened the great minister was dead and the administration had been entrusted to a young Prince of eighteen, with a principal adviser only three years his senior. There is no doubt that Lord Ripon was prepared to negotiate on favourable terms for the rendition of the Hyderabad province, had Salar Jung lived to witness the installation of the ruler for whose demise the state is now mourning. And if the Cabinets which succeeded his thirty years of office had upheld his standards of statesmanship it would have been possible to solve this vexatious question before Lord Curzon's mediation ten years ago, and probably on better conditions than those which were then accepted by the State. But the earlier years of the late Nizam's reign were notable for a succession of incompetent Cabinets which gradually frittered away all the good results of Salar Jung's prolonged stewardship and gradually reduced a well-ordered administration to a condition of chaos. The Nizam was a pained and angry spectator of the confusion and extravagance which threatened the stability of the State and dissolved each administration as its failures became too gross for toleration, while the Government of India intervened with advice and suggestions intended to amend the situation. But for reasons which we need not discuss, His Highness was not recommended to take an active personal share in the Government of his dominions until Lord Curzon recognised this as the most promising solution and gave the State a competent financial adviser whom its ruler agreed to accept and support. We need not reiterate the results of this combination, as we have periodically commented upon the emergence of the new Hyderabad with which His Highness's memory will always be associated in the annals of the State. The personal interest of the British royal family in Hyderabad and its Prince dates from Sir Salar Jung's reception at Windsor in the latter half of the seventies, after the royal tour a year previously, when the Prince of Wales had met him as the principal regent of the State and asked him to visit England. The Queen's interest in the greatest of her feudatories never slackened, and it has been allowed to transpire that Lord Ripon on his departure for the East received instructions from her touching the adjustment of a situation which had become somewhat strained under the energetic policy of his predecessor. It was Her Majesty's desire that His Highness should take part in the jubilee at the end of the eighties, but Hyderabad was then undergoing one of its recurring administrative transitions and the Nizam was reluctant to leave his capital. The Duke of Connaught when he went to Hyderabad a year or two later gave a fresh invitation from the Queen and there were others at subsequent periods, for there is no doubt that Her Majesty, who had seen and conversed with other Indian rulers, was wishful to receive the principal of them and one for whom she had a strong personal regard. But circumstances prevented the fulfilment of this desire, and the late Nizam's longest itineraries were to Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and he was always happiest among his own subjects whose welfare and advancement were his chief objectives.

The relations of His Highness with the successive representatives of the Crown during the seven and twenty years of his rule are well symbolized in many of their public speeches at Hyderabad, and by the personal loyalty which prompted him to make several memorable proposals in connection with the defence of the interests of the Empire. We need not give a catalogue of these spontaneous offers which are all well remembered and received the warmest commendation of the Viceroys to whom they were addressed. The last occasion on which there was an exchange of correspondence between Hyderabad and Calcutta on a question of mutual importance was two years ago, when Lord Minto asked for the Nizam's co-operation in suppressing sedition and His Highness's quick and whole-hearted response appears first in the remarkable collection of letters issued by the Indian Foreign Office. But the Viceroy's fine eulogium of the Nizam's attitude is not included in the official blue book, though it has been translated and published in the "Gazette" of the Hyderabad Government, and read and appreciated by the subjects of the State, whose loyalty to their own Prince and the British protectorate is one of the most valued assets of feudatory India. Although the Nizam took no concern in public affairs outside his own dominions—except when imperial questions were under consideration—he was a liberal and frequent supporter of all movements occupying attention in British India, especially those having for their object the advancement of the new Islamic ideals figured by the educational and reforming activities of Aligarh, which has lost its most conspicuous colleague by his demise. It is the feeling of this national bereavement that is causing messages of condolence and true sorrow to flow to Hyderabad from all parts of Mahomedan India, where it is universally recognised that the calamity which has befallen the House of Asaph Jah affected the whole of Eastern Islam which therefore deplores the death of a Prince who was its greatest and most venerated leader.

FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A PICTURE. It is well that the nation has secured Jan Gossart's picture of the adoration of Kings from the Earl of Carlisle. The price paid for it, though forty thousand pounds, is not yet so large as that paid for other celebrated pictures recently, especially Rembrandt's "Mill" which was lost to the nation and the country because they would not pay one hundred thousand pounds offered for it by an American to Lord Lansdowne, who was obliged to part with it. Lord Carlisle is one more of our ancient nobility who sell out their artistic treasures under the increasing stress of heavy death duties and of depreciation of landed property. The prices of pictures by well known artists have risen enormously in our generation, and the huge sums which they fetch readily nowadays offer a temptation to the owners of these artistic heirlooms, which they as a rule are unable to resist, mulcted as they are every time a new heir succeeds to the property. The depletion of our art treasures has become a serious menace, and protective legislation will sooner or later have to be taken in hand, for the nation cannot look with unconcern upon our celebrated paintings, one after another, passing from its possession. Napoleon rifled the galleries and museums of nearly the whole continent of their most precious contents and embellished Paris with his loot; but Paris was afterwards made to disgorge the greater part of it. There is no hope however of these modern and peaceful Napoleons ever disgorging this famous treasure of England which they are devouring so greedily and steadily, whenever an opportunity occurs. The enormous rise in prices may be judged from the part that Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," which fetched exactly a generation age in 1876 ten thousand guineas, was recently sold again for thirty thousand pounds to an American. In 1907 a million pounds were willingly paid for eleven Rembrandt's and some other pictures in the Rodolphe Kann collection in Paris. If a genuine Leonardo da Vinci or Raphael were to come into the market which, however, is a very remote contingency, there is no limit to the price which it could command. America as yet has failed to secure a single specimen of these masters, and if one of these were really to fall in its way, it would not stint its millions.

The fame of Gossart is not very great among the master painters of Europe. He was a Flemish born at Manbeuze and hence called Mabuse, by which name he is better known in the history of art than that of Gossart. He flourished towards the close of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth century. His art has very little that is distinctive of the genius of his country, which was embodied in what is called the Flemish School of painting, and he fell early under foreign influence, first of the French artists, especially of Douai and Valenciennes, from whom he very likely got his characteristic of commingling the study of architecture with the gaudy system of colouring familiar to tinters of stone, and then of Italian painters. In 1508 he accompanied the diplomatic mission to conclude the treaty of Cambrai to Italy and there became introduced to the works of Leonardo and other Italian masters, being greatly influenced by them. Travelling in Italy thence became the fashion for all Flemish artists for a long time, which was not an unmixed good, for, as the late Sir Joseph Crowe, a high authority in art and its criticism, says, the Flemings grafted Italian mannerisms on their own stock, and the cross turned out so unfortunately that, for a century, Flemish art lost all trace of originality. Mabuse is thus responsible for much injury to the fame of his country. He was long supposed to have travelled to England also, and to have painted some pictures for Henry VII. But that has now been exploded. A famous picture of his, which was generally taken to represent the three children of this English monarch, including Prince Henry who afterwards became Henry VIII., is now allowed by critics to be the likenesses of the three children of Christian II of Denmark. This picture came into the collection of Henry VIII, and hence gave rise to the mistake. The painting just bought for the National Gallery has been long in the possession of the Carlisle family at their seat of Castle Howard in Yorkshire, and represents the ceremony in the life of the infant Christ known as the Adoration of the Kings, or the Magi or Wise men of the East. He throws together in this picture, writes Crowe, some thirty figures on an architectural background,—such a background figures in almost all of Mabuse's works—varied in detail, massive in shape, and fanciful in ornament. He surprises us by pompous costume, and flaring contrasts of tone. His figures like pieces on a chess board are often rigid and conventional. The landscape, which shows through the colonnades, is adorned with towers and steeples in minute fashion. This famous altarpiece of the Adoration was painted before he went to Italy and does not show direct Italian influence. The subject, the reverence done to the infant Christ by the three Magi, was the frequent theme of painters in that and subsequent ages, and there are greater Adorations than this by Mabuse, for instance that by Frei Angelico, a really great masterpiece.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

RUMOURS of political disturbance at Kandahar and Herat are current in Peshawar bazar, but nothing is officially known.

THE Punjab Government has demanded security of one thousand rupees from the conductors of the "Brihspati," and Urdu monthly published at Lahore, as the security was not paid the paper has ceased to exist.

AN intimation has reached Calcutta that Prince Hitty, Princess Ghoshal and Mr. N. C. Sen have now arrived at Boxhill-on-Sea, where His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar is at present staying. There is a slight improvement in His Highness' condition.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th August, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 2,085 maunds, with an increase of Rs 46,785 in the earnings.

THE promotion of Major-Gen. Sir J. B. Woon, Indian Army, to be lieutenant-general, is announced in the *London Gazette*.

ACCORDING to a message to the *Siecle*, it is reported in Marseilles that in one military hospital there are sixty soldiers, or who had developed symptoms of cholera.

THE system of compulsory military training for boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, which came into operation in Australia on the 1st July, is reported to have been the cause of numerous scenes of insubordination. The boys have turned officers out of the orderly room, locked the drill hall and decamped with the key, and have frequently assaulted young non-commissioned officers. A strange incident took place recently at Lithgow, the mining and ironworks centre, 100 miles west of Sydney, where the recent iron workers' strike occurred. Most of the cadets are employed at the iron works, and they absolutely declined to drill because a number of non-unionist boys who had replaced strikers at the ironworks were in the ranks. The appearance of the police stopped an incipient riot.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE LATE CARDINAL MORAN.

Immigration Problems.

VICTORIAN POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MELBOURNE, AUGUST 22.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, who died suddenly on the 16th inst., was the third Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, and was first Australian Archbishop, being appointed to that important office on July 27 1885. He was born at Leighlinbridge, County of Carlow, Ireland, on September 16, 1830, and was therefore in his 80th year.

The diocese of Sydney virtually commenced with the arrival in the 1828 of William Bernard Ullathorne, then vicar-general of the Bishop of Mauritius. The entire continent of Australia, with the islands of the Pacific, was at that time governed by the diocese of Mauritius, whose bishop was never able to visit the diocese assigned to his care. Dr. Polding, the first bishop, arrived in Australia in 1834 or 1835, and he was raised to the dignity of Archbishop in 1842, having the sees of Hobarton and Adelaide attached as suffragans. Archbishop Polding died in 1877, and was succeeded by the late Archbishop Vaughan, whom he had had as coadjuter for some years previous to his death. Patrick Francis Moran, Bishop of Ossory, was, at the request of the bishops of Australia, appointed to the vacant see, and the appointment may be said to have given universal satisfaction. At the age of 12 years young Moran went to Rome, where, under the guidance of his maternal uncle, the late Cardinal Cullen, he prosecuted his studies with great success. He took his degree just after completing his 21st year, having defended three theses in theology, canon law, and ecclesiastical history. After the appointment of his uncle to the primatial see of Armagh, Dr. Moran was nominated as vice-rector of the Irish College at Rome, and at the same time to the professorship of theology and Hebrew in the Ulstan College of Propaganda. Whilst yet a student, his talents as an archæologist won him the confidence of the great scholar, Cardinal Mai, and he was a constant worker with the cardinal in the researches made in the Vatican library. When a deacon he was a constant contributor to the Archæological Society of Rome. In 1851 he published the "Life of Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh," and shortly afterwards "The Persecution of Irish Catholics," both of which works give a most accurate, though sad, narration of penal times. He edited the celebrated work of Peter Lombard, provost of the diocese of the Cambray in Flanders and Archbishop of Armagh.

It is worthy of note that on the translation of Archbishop Cullen from the See of Armagh to that of Dublin in 1852, the talents of Dr. Moran were called into full play. He became one of the secretaries of the archbishop, and as soon as he was raised to the honor of "Apostolic Delegate" and cardinal, Dr. Moran was joined in his laborious duties by the late delegate apostolic of Canada, the accomplished Monsignor Conroy. It is remarkable what he did for science during the 12 years of his arduous episcorate in Ossory. He was a constant co-laborer with Messrs. Reeves, Todd, and Stokes in the Royal Irish Academy. Last year he celebrated his silver jubilee in the episcopal see of Sydney. Addresses of congratulation on that occasion were presented during the Catholic Congress. The year his Eminence celebrated the 25th anniversary of his creation as cardinal-priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of Susanna.

IMMIGRATION.

Count Carl Waldemar Sponneck is at present on a visit to Victoria to find out what encouragement there is for agriculturists from Denmark to settle in the State. The visitor, in an interview on Saturday, said the amount of land available for cultivation in Denmark was very limited, and the system of peasant proprietorship prevailing tended to make it increasingly difficult for young farmers to secure holdings. They were ambitious, virile and strong, but somewhat conservative and bitter when they had been victimised. The Danish Minister of Agriculture had had to step in to stop the exploitation of the people by American and Canadian private companies, who by glowing promises of free land and homesteads, coupled with flamboyant misrepresentations, had inveigled thousands of Scandinavians across the Atlantic. In the majority of instances the emigrants had been bled of fees and generally fleeced. Then they had been left stranded to battle for an existence among people whose language they did not understand. The Danish Government had no objection to emigration as such, but the Ministary took a sufficiently paternal interest in the farming community to prevent their exploitation. Count Sponneck could not speak too severely of the way some of his countrymen had been treated in the new world. In Denmark at the present time, especially in Jutland, he said, the eyes of would be emigrants were being turned towards Australia. The matirial was at hand, and he could guarantee to bring out annually 300 Danish farmers, of whom the State would have reason to be proud. For the first two years they would work as farm laborers, and then, with the capital they brought with them, plus their savings, they would take up land and work it. The people he proposed to bring out understood beetroot cultivation and the processes of conversion into sugar. But dairying poultry, and general farming would provide avenues for Danish enterprise. Count Sponneck added that he had laid a proposition before Mr. H. O. Allen (chief immigration officer), who had promised to submit it to Mr. Graham (Minister of Agriculture). Briefly, it was that he be commissioned to set out for Copenhagen annually and to spend one month in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden respectively. He proposed to accompany each batch of immigrants and supervise them after their arrival here, until they were all placed in situations. The men would follow from Scandinavia, for they knew him, and also that anything he lent his name to would be bona fide. He did not desire to work as an agent, but as the representative of the Victorian Government furnished with full credentials bearing the impress of the Government. The cost, he concluded, would be extremely moderate.

VICTORIAN POLITICS.

Although the course of State politics is proceeding outwardly, as calmly as ever, there is understood to be serious trouble below the surface. Many members freely admit that they fear that a split will occur in the Ministerial ranks unless prompt action is taken to settle the differences which have arisen.

One of the chief causes of disagreement is the Preferential Bill, a majority of Ministerialists being opposed to the measure. Delegates representing that section waited on the Acting-Premier (Mr. Watt) last week and put their case before him. Mr. Watt, however, told them that he could not agree with their view. A further meeting was held last night, and delegates were again sent to press Mr Watt to re-consider his attitude. The Acting-Premier, however, remained unconvinced. Another meeting was held to-night, and "it was decided to prepare a definite statement of the feeling of the Ministerial members on the Bill, and to present it to Mr. Watt next week.

"If the Cabinet goes on with the measure in the face of this statement," remarked one of these members to-night, "it will, at any rate, know what it has to face." It is believed that the Ministerial members who have already decided to vote against the Bill will, with the Labour Opposition, be sufficient to defeat the measure.

Another question which a section of the party is at variance with Cabinet is the subject of the Wonthaggi leases. This subject has been mentioned at party meetings and at conferences with the Acting Premier. Mr. Watt has been informed that when the Bill dealing with these leases at the State coal mine township comes before the House, an amendment will probably be moved, with the object of securing an investigation of the leasehold question and of other questions relating to the policy pursued by the Minister for Mines (Mr. McBride) in connection with the establishment of the township and the mine. To this the Acting-Premier has replied that the Ministry will regard any such amendment as a vote of no-confidence.

OLIVES.

It is disappointing that in a country so well adapted to the growth of the olive as South Australia there should be such a shortage in the supply of the oil-bearing berries that a large quantity of oil will have to be imported during the coming season to meet local requirements. For many years the production has reached a total of about 20,000 gallons, and last year the crop of fruit was so abundant that the yield of oil was in excess of that of previous harvests. This year, on the contrary, the return is exceedingly small, owing first to the fact that the olive, like other trees, has alternating good and bad, crops; and secondly, to the unfavorable weather during the season when the berries were developing. Picking and crushing has been in progress for some time, and the work will shortly be finished. It is impossible to forecast the production of oil, but Mr. G. F. Cleland, who is the largest manufacturer in this State, has come to the conclusion that the yield will not be much in excess of a quarter of last year's quantity. It is difficult to understand why better use is not made of the hillsides attached to the Boys' Reformatory at Magill for the growth of the best varieties of olives, as the suitability of the soil and climate has been proved by the number of trees already growing there. The area of land available is sufficient to produce thousands of gallons of oil yearly, and services of the boys who are kept at the institution could be profitably availed of if the State Children's Council took the matter in hand in a businesslike way, and converted the present practically unused land into a revenue producing orchard of olives. It would be far wiser to do that than to grow a large hedge along the new road to Norton's Summit, and provide a breeding-place for sparrows to infest the fruit orchards on the other side of the range. This hedge is a source of annoyance to the gardeners, one of whom recently counted nearly 100 sparrows' nests in it, while driving along in his trolly.

KIDNAPPERS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

One of the instances of the misrule in the New Hebrides given by Bishop Wilson is a case of cruelty to a native, who had been for many years in Queensland, but who returned to the islands and married a young wife. The woman was induced to board a trader's vessel and was then refused permission to go ashore. Her husband saw the vessel about to leave, and, becoming frantic with fear of what might happen to his wife, he endeavored to swim to her. While in the water he was fired at by the ship's captain and eventually he was seized. His hands were tied behind his back, he was repeatedly struck in the face by the mate, and finally flung down the hold and chained to the mast for 14 days. At the end of that time the skipper consented to part with the native and his wife for a sum of £4 10, which was paid by Anglican missionaries. The case was so usual that protests to the authorities for action had no visible effect. The difficulty is that there is no police ship for the islands and kidnapping continues. Bishop Wilson states that a kidnapping party was recently attacked by natives near the mission station when trying to drag a boy from his home. The whites were fired upon and scattered, leaving their oars and gun. The land courts are also threatening cruel injustices against native proprietors, who know little about surveying and other practices needed to retain land. Among the remedies suggested by the bishop are the appointment of magistrates for the islands, the institution of police ships, action against ely grog-selling, the prohibition of the export of alcohol, and the appointment of native protectors or advocates.

A LOVE ROMANCE.

On Friday of last week there died in the Benevolant Asylum, Cheltenham, an old man whose career had been even more chequered than that of most people, who find an ultimate refuge in that institution. He had been in the home only five or six weeks, having been conveyed there in an ambulance from the Melbourne Hospital. The cause of death was given as senile decay. His age was 69 years, though from his battered and enfeebled appearance he would have passed for considerably older.

More than 40 years ago this man was standing on the threshold of what seemed to be a great commercial career. He was an officer high in the service of the Commercial Bank. The gradual descent ending in the Benevolent Asylum a week ago is said by those who knew him in early days to have been due entirely to an unfortunate love affair. He became engaged to a young lady belonging to well-known family living at South Yarra, and for a time everything went well. The marriage day had been fixed, and the engaged couple received many congratulations. Then a disturbing element in the shape of a third person, who was also in love with the young lady, appeared on the scene. Unfortunately she preferred the suit of this other admirer, and began more and more to show her preference. Ultimately she went over unreservedly to the new claimant, whom she married. He also was an officer high in the service of a bank.

The downfall of the jilted man, according to the narrative of one who knew him intimately, dated from this episode. He took the matter so much to heart that he threw up his responsible and well-salried position, and began a career of "Drift", which ended so miserably a few days ago. The effects of his disappointment were that his ambition vanished and a sense of self respect never came to his rescue. During his last few days at Cheltenham Asylum, his broken words showed that he was imagining himself in his delirium counting piles of sovereigns. Now and again, too, the names of two people—the man and the woman who had made all the difference to his life—passed his lips.

PETER THE PAINTER.

For several weeks past Perth detectives have been making secret investigations into a sensational statement that Peter the Painter, who took part in the Houndsditch sensation last December, when three members of the London police were shot by burglars, was in the country working as a farm laborer. Three officers visited Kelleberin and arrested August Maoon (26) a Russian, student, and Fred Johnson (27) also a Russian, and a tailors' presser by calling, on a charge of having conspired to give false evidence, against another Russian, Ernest Dreger, at Kelleberin, on April 20. Principally on the evidence of the two accused Dreger was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on a charge of stealing a gun, and since his release Dreger has, it is alleged, asserted that Maron is identical with Peter the Painter, for whose arrest the British Government offered a reward of £500. Maron's description is said to tally almost in every detail with that of Peter the Painter, and the departmental officers are so confident of his identity that they are in communication with the London police authorities.

Inspector Connell, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is reticent about the matter, but he will not deny that his officers have been engaged on a special mission for several days past. It now remains to be seen whether the suspicions entertained by the department, which appear to be borne out by Maron's description, are correct. Maron can speak a few words of English, but Johnson knows hardly one word of the language. Both men have not been long in the State. It is not yet known whether Johnson is supposed to have been connected directly with the Houndsditch affair, but the investigations of the next few days will, it is believed, throw some light on the mat

SOUTH AFRICA'S "BLACK PERIL."

LORD GLADSTONE SPEAKS AT SALISBURY.

A Firm Attitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALISBURY (RHODESIA), SEPT. 4.

In a speech dealing with the so-called "black peril," Lord Gladstone said that whatever might be the differences of opinion regarding the merits of the Umtali reprieve last February, there could only be one principle, namely, the inviolable sanctity of white women, accompanied by strict justice and fair play for the subject races.

Lord Gladstone pointed out that criminal cases, in which whites and blacks were concerned, were unpleasantly numerous, and he suggested a reform of the system.

THE WRECKED "FIFESHIRE"

Threatening Behaviour of Tribesmen.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The crew of the "Fifeshire" have been landed at Plymouth by the steamer "Persia."

They relate how at daybreak, after the night of the wreck, they observed on the beach hordes of savages, armed with swords, who gesticulated all day and threatened the shipwrecked people by drawing their hands across their throats, indicating what would happen if they got close.

The officers frequently discharged rifles as a warning.

[A message, from Perim, dated August 17, says:—The steamer "Ardandearg," from Calcutta, has just arrived here with one of the missing boats of the "Fifeshire," from Australia, which was wrecked twenty miles south of Cape Guardafui. The boat, which contained Chief Officer Woods, Messrs. W. and H. Steward, quartermasters, and Cannon, Wallace, and Maclean, sailors, was picked up in latitude 13 north and longitude 49 east on the 16th ult., after having driven before gales for five days.

A Reuter's message during mail week says that Chief Officer Woods and five volunteers left the ship in a boat at day-light on the 10th to seek assistance. They were forced to run before a gale, while high seas threatened to fill the boat. On Sunday, just before day-light, a steamer passed close to them. They shouted and fired guns, but as the wind was blowing half a gale, drowning their cries, they got no answer. They had no lights to show or burn, and when they were picked up, nearly 250 miles from the wreck, everybody was exhausted, having been on a quarter of a pint of water per day each for five days and six hours. They were only just able to scramble on board.

A London correspondent states that there is still one boat missing from the Fifeshire, that commanded by Caulfield, the second mate. This was last seen seven miles south off Cape, Guardafui. There are now twenty-four of the Fifeshire's passengers and crew unaccounted for, namely:—Passengers: Mrs. Bladen and two children, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Manaix, Miss Owen, Mr. and Mrs. White and two children. Crew: Caulfield (in command), Alvery, W. Brown, Erman, Goodwin, Joyce, Laird, Mackinnon, Macleod, Moffat, Spahrs, Spender, Waddington, and Wahters.]

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Government Represented at Opening Meeting.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

In view of the troubled Labour situation, unusual interest attaches to the Trades Union Congress, which opens at Newcastle to-day. There will be 524 delegates present, representing 1,667,000 workers.

The Government is represented.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, SEPT. 4.

The Socialist meetings, which were held yesterday, to protest against attempts to stir up the international strife, passed off in a most orderly manner. A resolution was adopted condemning incitement to war.

GEN. FRENCH AT FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Sir John French, after attending artillery practice at Mailly, in connection with the French manœuvres, visited the Minister of War in Paris, to whom he expressed his admiration for the performances of the troops. He was particularly impressed by the aeronautic service.

TURKISH WAR VOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 4.

The Cabinet has compromised in the dispute regarding the War Minister's claim for full military credits without reduction, but retrenchments will be effected in other directions.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

Whole Villages Decimated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 4.

Cholera is spreading into the provinces. There were 166 cases, with 58 deaths, in Monastir, on Thursday, and one hundred deaths at Kossovo.

Advices from Chorum, in Asia Minor, state that the population of the neighbouring villages has been almost wiped out.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. steamer, "Egypt," left for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day, with the English mails of August the 26th.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Bitter Address against Railway Directors.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Labour solidarity is the keynote of the most important of resolutions at the Trades Union Congress. They include proposals with a view to the amalgamation of all unions connected with each industry, also a central national organisation, comprising all unions and societies connected with the Trades Union Congress and the Labour party, forming a general federation of trades. The success of the recent sympathetic strikes has gained strong support for these proposals.

The Government's representatives at Congress are two Labour advisers to the Board of Trade, and Mr. Shakleton, Labour adviser to the Home Office, the latter being represented for the first time.

The Trades Union Congress opened to-day. In his speech, Mr. Mullin, President, dwelt on the results of Labour unrest, important concessions to strikers and advances in wages. He declared with emphasis that the long-drawn-out agony of arbitration had its limits. The railway directors' policy of non-recognition was beyond belief, but they would probably be wiser after the recent lesson. He considered that the Government was remiss in its duty, in sending troops, unasked, instead of sharply laying down law to the commercial magnates. He was confident that the last had not been heard of the railway directors, that ancient autocracy, whose high-handed action, involving suffering of the general public, would not be easily forgotten.

FORTIFYING THE MEUSE DEFENCES.

Causes Deep Impression.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A message to the *Times* from Brussels states that a profound impression has been caused by active preparations for strengthening the Meuse defences. The action is obviously an outcome of the international situation. The Belgian papers are complaining of the inadequacy of measures to keep Liege and Namur at all times in a proper state of defence.

MOROCCO.

Further Complication from Spain.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A transport and two cruisers have left Cadiz to join the 500 troops which are already waiting at the Canary Islands, prior to proceeding to the occupation of Ifni.

It is stated at Tangier that 3,000 French troops have been ordered from Casablanca to Marakesh.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

No Improvement.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The condition of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has not improved.

THE TURKISH REBELLION.

Syed-Idris Heavily Repulsed.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople states that Syed-Idris has been repulsed at Ibbe, losing four hundred men. The casualties to the Imperial troops were 150.

CHINESE RAILWAY POLICY.

Anti-Government Agitation

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that there is growing agitation in Cheng-Tu against the Government's railway policy embodied in the so-called Four Nations Hu-Kuang Railway Agreement. The agitation has taken the form of passive resistance. Shops are closed and business is paralysed. Hitherto the agitation has been anti-Government, not anti-foreign, but foreigners have been advised to gather in one compound.

THE KILMARNOCK BYE-ELECTION.

Master of Elibank Supports Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Master of Elibank, in a long letter to the Young Scots, points out that the mother of Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, the candidate for Kilmarnock, was a Scotswoman, and that Mr. Gladstone's pedigree is pure and without reproach. If ever there was a man with a moral right to a Scottish seat, it was the grandson of the man who was once described by the Midlothian electors as the greatest living Scotsman.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The aviation fatalities during the past week end have brought the total up to 76 since 1908.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Wills, of the tobacco fame.

TWO SERIOUS FIRES IN GLASGOW.

A Historic House Destroyed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Two great fires have occurred in Glasgow. The Wholesale Co-operative Society's premises in Morrison Street caught fire, the damage being estimated at over £100,000. The flames were hardly controlled when the brigade was called to the irongate, where the historic Tontine house was almost entirely destroyed.

The large premises of bootmakers, stationers restaurant and skating rink were gutted. The historic Glasgow cross and two banks were saved by the heroic efforts of the firemen, four of whom had to be taken to hospital. The damage is enormous.

MR. BASU'S BILL.

Great Confusion at Madras Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 4.

A largely attended public meeting of the orthodox Hindus was held on Saturday evening, at the Victoria Hall, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Rajaratanam Moodelier, to oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill. Among others the Hon'ble Mr. Theagarajah Chetty, Professor Rungacharry, and Sir V. C. Desikachary addressed the meeting. There were also present a number of supporters of the Bill, who were not allowed to move amendments, and were asked to leave the Hall which they immediately did. A motion opposing the Bill was carried amidst great confusion, and the meeting dispersed.

EURASIAN MAULED BY A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 4.

News comes from Hmawbi of Leo Lyons, a Eurasian, having been mauled by a tiger on Friday. He was out hunting deer in company with two friends, when they met a party of Burmans and Shans armed with spears and dahs, who asked him to come and shoot a tiger, which they had entrapped in the jungle. It was found that the tiger had broken loose from the trap, and so the party went in search of the animal in the jungle. When the animal appeared before them, all fled except Lyons who fired at it, but the tiger sprang at him crushed his right leg badly and tore his knee and thigh. He then made off into the jungle.

The party returned and carried Lyons to Taikkyi, and then to the Rangoon Hospital, where he is doing well.

The tiger was found dead the next day the bullet having pierced a vital part.

CATTLE RELIEF IN KATHIAWAR.

Subscription Opened at Rajkot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT. 4.

H. H. Thakore Saheb Laksjitsj presided at a public meeting, held in the Middle School, to consider the question of cattle relief. Headmen and representatives of all communities and castes were present. The Dewan Saheb explained how critical the situation had become, and also the miseries of the cattle and appealed for funds. He announced a gift of Rs. 5,000 by the State Vakil, and subscriptions of Rs. 4,000 from Banias. The Thakore Saheb added two thousand rupees from his private purse. Further subscriptions followed and more are expected.

THE LATE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

At a meeting held here last evening, presided over by Prince Mohammad Bukhtyar Shah, a resolution was passed expressing profound sorrow at the sudden death of the late Nizam, and offering heartfelt condolence and sympathy to His Highness Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. The meeting was attended by the Chief Justice, Justices Carnduff and Sharfuddin and many Hindu and Mahomedan officials and noblemen.

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 4.

The Honorary Secretary of the All India Muslim League has addressed the following telegram to H. H. Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, the Nizam of Hyderabad:—"The Council of All India Muslim League, on behalf of the Mussalmans of India, offers its heartfelt congratulations on your Highness' accession to the Musnad and earnestly prays that you may be blessed with a long and glorious reign and sincerely trusts that your Highness will follow the ever memorable example of your illustration father in extending a helping hand to all projects even outside Hyderabad, that have for their object, the regeneration of the community."

LAHORE, SEPT. 4.

Meetings of Mahomedans were held last evening at Barkat Ali Mahomedan Hall, Lahore, to offer condolence and sympathy on account of the death of the Nizam, Khan Bahadur Nasiruddin, the retired District Judge, presided. Mr. Zafer Ali, Editor of the "Zamindar," an Urdu paper, who was formerly in the Nizam's service, addressed the meeting, dwelling on the qualities of head and heart of the late Ruler of Hyderabad.

A well-attended meeting of the Telegu community of Bombay, was held in Devi's Temple, Kamatipura, on Sunday, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, J. P.

The meeting resolved to send a telegram of condolence to the Private Secretary of H. H. the Nizam

DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

In connection with the well-known Dumraon Raj Case at the High Court to-day Justices Mookerjee and Carnduff disposed of the rule granted on the application made by judgment-debtor Srinibash Prosad Singh, minor, representative of the Court of Wards,

Mr. C. R. Das on behalf of Kesho Parshad, submitted that the decree-holder offered to put in Government securities of one and a half lakhs of rupees. Their Lordships accepted the offer and directed that, on his depositing the security, the Raj would be made over to Kesho Parshad.

MR. W. CHEVIS, C. S., has been appointed temporary seventh Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Presentation of Ladies at Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique:—Mrs. Duke, wife of the Officiating Lieutenant Governor having been authorised to make arrangements for the presentation of ladies, as far as numbers will permit, by the wife of the Lieutenant Governor or her Deputy, at Their Imperial Majesties' Court to be held at Calcutta next January, it is announced that she will be glad to receive applications from ladies, resident in Bengal who may wish to be presented at the above named Court.

THE DURBAR ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 4.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the provincial Durbar estimates of all Provinces, except Bombay and Madras. The estimates of these two sister presidencies are now on their way to the India Office.

DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY.

It is notified that a general guide, with map of the Delhi Durbar Railway, will be published shortly. This guide gives full details of rates and fares; contains advice as to the procedure to be adopted in booking luggage, parcels, goods, horses, motors, and carriages to stations within the Durbar area, and furnishes particulars of the arrangements for the concentration of visitors at their movement from place to place in and dispersal from Delhi by rail. Copies of the Guide will be available on Wheeler and Company's bookstalls. The cost per copy will be one rupee and as the number of copies available are limited, the public are recommended to register their requirements as early as possible by application to the Traffic Manager, Delhi Durbar Railway, Delhi.

OFFICE CLERKS STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 4.

A message was received by the Cantonment Police from Mr. Webb, Commissioner of Census, to-day, that his clerks had gone on a strike and they had thrown picquets and refused to allow other clerks to work. On the approach of two police officers the men fled into other quarters, but were prevailed upon to state their grievances. The differences of opinion arising out of the question of salaries was finally settled and the men have now resumed work.

BOY CRIMINALS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 4.

On the 26th August last the police found three revolvers, thirty-six cartridges and ten masks near a tree in the village Danga. On the following evening two young men, students of Satispara High School were seen passing by that tree. When arrested they gave false names and false accounts of their presence and they were sent up for trial. To-day the Additional Magistrate convicted both the boys under section 109 of Criminal Procedure Code, and directed them to furnish securities for the sum of rupees five hundred to be of good behaviour for one year.

REFORM OF THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

ACCORDING to a report Duke Tsai Tse, who is one of the most progressive of the statesmen holding high office in the capital, has made proposals for the reform of the Chinese calendar. He proposes to adopt the Western calendar, as Japan has done, and such a proposal would undoubtedly greatly facilitate the international relations of the Empire even though perfection would not be achieved in calendrical matters, for the West is itself far from satisfied with the present arrangement. The changes proposed in the Western calender are not likely to be effected for many years however, as there will be such a vast weight of ecclesiastical obscurantism to overcome before any headway is made, though the changes proposed are nothing like so radical as those introduced during the Revolutionary period in France.

At the present time the Chinese year is a lunar twelve lunar months going to the full year, except every third year when an intercalary month is inserted to bring the lunar and the solar cycles into closer correspondence with each other. The number of days in the month varies, some months having 29 days and others 30. The year subdivided into 24 solar terms, the chief of which are.—

(1) "Li Chun," or the Beginning of Spring, which fell this year on the 7th of the First Moon, and is kept as a festival of the God of Agriculture, an ox being led in procession through towns and villages.

(2) "Tsing Ming," or Pure Brightness, which fell this year on the 8th of the Third Moon, and corresponds in many of the detailed observances of its festival with the Christian Easter, the day being devoted to the visiting of the ancestral burying places, and in many cases to the adornament of the graves with flowers.

(3) "Hsia Chi," or Summer Solstice, falling this year on the 25th of the Fifth Moon, is devoted by the mandarinate to acts of congratulation at the spiritual shrine of the Emperor.

(4) "Shuang Chiang," or Descent of Frost, falling on the 3rd of the Ninth Moon, and formerly spent by the military in reviews and martial exercises.

(5) "Tung Chi," or Winter Solstice, on the 4th of the Eleventh Moon, this year, when ceremonies similar to those at the Summer Solstice are observed.

(6) "Ta Han," or Great Cold, falling this year on the 21st day of the Twelfth Moon, when it is lawful for those who choose to do so to commit to the ground their still unburied relatives, the usual course being to select some propitious date.

On 26th ult the Intercalary Sixth Moon began. There are four methods by which the incidence of this intercalary month has at one time or another been determined:—

(1) The duplication of every 33rd month. Thus in the third year there would be an intercalary 9th month, in the sixth year an intercalary 6th month, in the ninth year an intercalary 3rd month, in the eleventh year an intercalary 11th month, and so on.

(2) Addition of a month at the end of the proper year.

(3) Duplication of the month the numerical order of which was the same as the number of days from the winter solstice to the end of the current month, no matter whether a month of 29 or of 30 days, and no notice was taken of any remainder exceeding twelve. Thus if the winter solstice fell on the 24th of the 11th of 30 days, the following Sixth Month would be duplicated.

(4) Secretion of a month under which certain conditions would be fulfilled, namely; that the winter solstice should always fall in the Eleventh Month, the summer solstice in the Fifth Month, the vernal equinox in the Second Month and the autumnal equinox in Eighth Month; also that the intercalated month shall be one during which the sun does not pass from one sign of the zodiac to another; and provided always that the First, Eleventh and Twelth months be never duplicated. By a mistake the intercalry month for 1813 was calculated for the Eighth Moon, but as this brought the winter solstice into the Tenth Moon the Emperor cancelled the calculation and made the Second Moon of the following year the intercalary moon instead. History does not record what happened to the unfortunate man who made the miscalculation.—"Peking Daily News."

Miss Mary Jane Ouseley, of 10 Inverness Terrace, London, W., who died on July 1 last, daughter of the late Col. Joseph Walker Jasper Ouseley, of the Bengal Army, left estate of the gross value of £112,103, of which £110,365 is net personalty.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

PHYSIQUE OF FRENCH GENERALS.

LAST month a circular was issued from the Ministry of War to the effect that all officers would be expected to follow the manœuvres daily from beginning to end, and that any one whose physical condition prevented him from doing so would be placed on the retired list. This was aimed at the alleged number of general and staff officers who, from long rest and office work, or from natural incapacity, were stated in the Press to be practically useless encumbrances. The first circular has just been followed by a second, which will be very unpleasant reading to those whom it concerns.

M. Messimy, the Minister for War, states that he is resolved strictly to apply the terms already mentioned, but that he is informed that a certain number of officers have applied for and obtained long leave of absence, extending over the manœuvres period without any really valid reasons. It is only under exceptional circumstances that only officer designated to take part in the manœuvres can be excused, and therefore he will consider any officer who obtains leave of absence, without its being justified by some very serious and unforeseen cause, as coming under the rules of the first circular and as not being physically fitted for further service. All commanders of corps are requested to notify cases coming under their notice, with details of the reasons that prevent such officers from performing their duties. The minister considers that all officers, who are "tired," and therefore unable to take part in the grand manœuvres, would also be incapable of taking the field in case of need. M. Messimy is the first Minister who has ventured on such a radical clearing out of the inefficients, but he will have the universal approval of the public as well as of all the army except the victims of the reform.

Another order that will create a certain sensation is set forth in the "France Militaire." According to this, all general officers will have to undergo severe tests before gaining their stars. A commission will be appointed especially to examine for promotion all colonels of three years' standing, except such as would reach the age limit in November, 1912. The examination is not absolutely compulsory, but any colonel who does not offer himself will be considered voluntarily to have given up his claim to promotion. The tests will last over three weeks, and will consist, first, of actual manœuvres with a body of troops of all arms and map tactics, and second of physical endurance, to which M. Messimy evidently attaches prime importance.

In aviation scarcely a day passes without some new effort being reported. Amongst the latest ideas is one which is certainly striking. Instead of carrying explosives whose weight and handling will always be dangerous to the existing type of aeroplane, the pilot will be furnished with sheaves of arrows, well feathered, and heavily tipped with very sharp steel point. These, on being thrown out over a column or camp, will descend with deadly force on to the heads and shoulders of the enemy. To guard against their employment there is a question of adding arrow-proof shoulder-pieces and caps to the equipment of the French army to be worn when in danger of being attacked by hostile aeroplanists.

MANŒUVRES CANCELLED.

Military manœuvres and operations are being repeatedly cancelled and postponed by the exigencies of the labour war. On Monday, the Aldershot Command was warned by the Government to be ready to entrain troops to assist the civil authorities in the preservation of order. The troops had only been relieved the previous day from the tension of having to "stand by" to proceed at a moment's notice to town. Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien again issued a stringent call to officers and men to remain in barracks, and for the 1st, 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades to make preparations for taking the field. Brigade and regimental water-carts, transports, with ammunition and blankets, were all loaded upon wagons, so that the troops could march down to the Government siding and there entrain. Trucks for their transport—horses, wagons, and cart, and carriages for officers and men, were all run into the platform and in waiting, as already described. The Government siding was lit up all night, and officials from London, including the deputy-superintendent, Mr. Sansom, with a staff, including porters, remained on duty all night. Up to this evening, however, not a man, not a rifle, has gone forward to London from Aldershot. Some of the 18th Hussars have been entrained at Amesbury (Salisbury Plain) for Liverpool, and there was talk of sending infantry from Bulford and Tidworth.

NATIONAL RIFLE RANGE.

It is officially stated by the War Office that the following is the text of the letter in which "An Englishman from Beyond the Seas" conveyed to the Secretary of State his generous and patriotic offer of £10,000, as a gift to the nation, towards the purchase of a full-sized rifle range.

London, Aug. 4, 1911.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, Whitehall, S. W.

Sir,—I beg to offer the sum of £10,000 (ten thousand pounds) to the War Office, as a gift to the nation, towards the purchase price of a full-sized rifle range, to be acquired near one of the thickly populated districts of England. There is a lack of rifle range to-day; the need is likely to become accentuated, and the difficulty of acquiring ranges near large towns must necessarily increase. Soon it may become too late.

Great Britain and her Dominions, almost alone among the Great Powers, have all the territory that they desire or are likely to require. The tendency in the future, so far as we can see, will be for other nations to strive continuously for more land, and for futher outlets for their people. Whose territories will they want?

It is felt by many Englishmen all over the world that defence schemes on big, broad, though not necessarily arduous, lines are necessary to the units of the Empire. A systematic training of the boys has already been commenced, or is being commenced, in various parts, and a spirit of patriotism, not of aggression, is being fostered. So much can be done in the years of boyhood and youth which, if delayed, renders the task far more difficult and more burdensome.

The Dominions and Colonies are gradually realising that they have a solemn duty to perform to themselves, to each other, and to the Motherland. May I say, also, that there is a growing feeling that the Motherland has a similar duty to perform—a duty to herself and to her Dominions? Individual and voluntary effort can accomplish much; but infinitely more can be done if the base is broadened and the burden is fairly divided over the boyhood and manhood of the country.

The extraordinary success of the Boy Scout organisation during recent years, and the steadily-growing interest throughout Great Britain, in miniature rifle shooting, indicate the willingness of the material. What appears to be still wanted is a well-considered, all-embracing national movement, beginning with the boys, and attaining to efficiency without the great dislocation of most Continental military systems—a movement of our nation for our Empire.—I am, Sir,

AN ENGLISHMAN FROM BEYOND THE SEAS.

HOUSEKEEPING IN THE ARMY.

As a result of recent investigation by the Army Council, it has been shown that, while some units have adopted a system of messing which can be described as very satisfactory and economical, others have failed to reach this standard, the best value not always having been obtained. The Army Council considers that the battalion or half-battalion system of messing should be substituted for the present company system, wherever practicable, as with the former system the messing can be more varied, and better results obtained, also lending to better supervision.

In barracks where separate dining-rooms do not at present exist, endeavours are to be made to improvise the necessary accommodation by utilising any spare barrack-rooms.

It is considered very important that units should select thoroughly capable and energetic non-commissioned officers for training as sergeant-cooks at the School of Cookery, and units that do so are likely to benefit considerably, especially as the duration of the course has been extended from three to four months. There are now a large number of officers who have attended courses in the management of soldiers' messing, and this is expected to be productive of excellent results. In each unit a regimental messing committee is to be appointed, consisting of representatives from the rank and file of each squadron or company, who are to be consulted in the matter of the messing arrangements and the wishes of the majority met as far as possible. An officer is to be appointed president of this committee, and be responsible for and superintend all arrangements in connection with the soldiers messing. The present ration of bread and meat, together with an expenditure of 4d. per diem, is considered sufficient to provide a liberal and varied diet in a unit of 200 men and upwards, provided there is careful management. In smaller units an expenditure of 4 1-4d. to 4 1-2d. is required to obtain the same value.

The soldier is not, however, to be called upon to contribute more than 3 1-2d per diem (inclusive of the 3d. messing allowance) in a unit of 200 and upwards and 3 3-4d. to 4d. (inclusive of the 3d. messing allowance) in units under that strength, the balance of 1-2d. per diem required to provide substantial messing being granted, if possible, from the regimental institute funds or rebate. These contributions are considered sufficient to provide three good meals a day.

The system of preparing meat pies, puddings, sweets, &c., in separate portions for each man is to be adopted wherever possible, and tins for this purpose are to be supplied to regular units.

Particular attention is to be paid to the utilisation of the authorised bread and meat ration. It has been found that where the bread ration is pooled, and issued to the soldier, there is generally a sufficiency for every meal, and a quantity left over for use in making puddings. Under this arrangement waste is prevented, and flour may be drawn in lieu of a proportion of the bread ration as allowed by the regulations. Bread-slicing machines are to be provided.

With a view to assisting commanding officers in these matters, the Army Council have approved the temporary appointment of a specially-selected officer as messing adviser.

Butter is very popular in the Army, and every man likes to have it for both breakfast and tea. If the bread is not buttered before issue, the butter is to be made up into 1-2oz. pats. Altogether a new menu is to be introduced for the soldier.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

In a recent issue of the "North American Review" prominence was given to an article by Mr. Ching Chun-wang, M.A., Honorary Fellow in the University of Illinois, on Chinese currency reform, an admirable review of the main features of this knotty question, which is of particular interest at a time when representatives of China, Great Britain, Germany and the United States are met in London to discuss the steps required to be taken. The chief details of the problem, as it is met with in everyday life in China, have been described so often that the briefest summary of them will here suffice. Something over one hundred different kinds of tael exist throughout the Empire, of which each kind, not only differs from every other, but may even vary in itself in different parts of the same district. Similar, or even worse, discrepancies exist in the value of the tiao, or string of cash, which is the medium of the vast majority of the people. Then comes the dollar, a further conglomeration of different kinds of money, the Imperial Chinese dollar, Mexican French piastre, Portuguese carolus and Hongkong dollar: and finally, to make confusion worse confounded, the licence extended to be arrogated by the provincial mints to coin with a view to the wants, not of the whole country, but of the local treasury, with the result of a depreciation of copper, due to overminting, and a disastrous rise in prices. For these reasons, on the principle that currency reform must precede reform in every other department of the state, and, it may have been, in obedience to many an urgent hint from without, the Peking Government instructed the Ministry of Finance to investigate the whole question, including the currancy systems of other countries. The result was a voluminous report and the Imperial Edict of May 24, 1910, whose terms have now been put in the way of realization by the conclusion of the £10,000,000 loan with the Four Nations Syndicate.

In that Edict, it may be remembered, the yuan, or dollar, was fixed upon as the standard unit, with a decimal system of dimes, or ten-cent silver pieces and copper cents and cash, and intermediary coins of fifty, twenty-five, five and two cents, and five cash for general convenience. The process by which the Imperial Government arrived at these conclusions involves some extremely interesting reasoning. There were, in the first place, the gold and silver schools. By the letter it was argued that a silver coinage was on the whole more favourable to exports than a gold, and that China would thus be able to redress the balance of trade which is at present against her; that she was a poor country and that whatever gold she might command, to start a gold system, would soon flow away in paying for the excess of imports over exports; and finally that the life and habits of the mass of the people require a silver standard. The advocates of a gold standard, on the other hand, argued that both national finance and commerce would benefit by the rejection of silver finance, because China's foreign debts have to be paid in gold, and the loss to her through disadvantageous exchange is heavy; commerce, because the Chinese merchants would be more favourably placed in their dealings with foreign merchants whose countries have adopted gold. Moreover, it was urged on the analogy of Japan, that China's credit would be strengthened by the adoption of a gold standard and that money would, proportionately, be borrowed more cheaply. In this, however, the question would appear to be not so much of the metallic system as of the financial stability of a country as it appears to the imagination of foreign creditors. The general arguments, however, in favour of gold are so strong, that it was only with great reluctance that the Government finally decided to adopt silver first, with the intention of working up to a gold standard when the times were propitious. The convenience of the masses was the argument which turned the scale: and, as Mr. Ching points out, it says something for the sincerity of the Imperial Government that it resisted the temptations of profit to be derived from gold, not only in respect of payment of foreign debts but in the difference in value between minted money and bullion.

There remained the controversy of tael or dollar, in which the advocates of the tael, headed by the late Chang-Chih-tung, for a while carried the day, and if we are not mistaken, some Kuping tael were actually minted. This is to be said for the tael, that all large transactions are conducted in it, including payment of customs and all public expenditure. On the other hand, as Mr. Ching rightly says, "no one knows what the tael really is," and "the least connexion of the new currency with the tael will at once bring back the idea of the old cumbrous sycee—the idea of the weighing and testing process which the reform especially aims to eradicate." Moreover, when it is remembered that the vast majority of the Chinese think in copper cash, the suitability of the dollar, between which and the smallest coinage the proportion is more easily fixed on existing values than between tael and cash, becomes at once apparent. In the end, therefore, the dollar has carried the day, and at the present time, we understand, the Government is engaged in taking stock of its resources, of the amount of dollars in circulation and their values in the different provinces. It is not to be supposed that that decision, even with the aid of the Four Nations' loan to cover the enormous cost of calling in the old coinage and issuing the new, will dispose of the whole problem of currency reform. Strict control has to be exercised over the tempting and profitable minting of small coinage if the ratio between that and the dollar is to be preserved; and it seems inevitable that the right of provinces to manage their own mints must be taken from them, whence will arise outcry and obstruction. Moreover, the period in which both new and old coinage will circulate side by side until the old has been altogether recalled, will produce inevitable confusion. For that there is no remedy but the goodwill and co-operation of the nation at large. The support of those who make profit out of large transactions in the fluctuating medium of exchange has been promised. Obstruction in this quarter, once dreaded, is now apparently no longer to be feared. But the mental attitude of the people at large has to be attuned to the new idea of money as one and the same throughout the country. This is a more difficult, but, we trust, not an impossible task.—"N. C. Herald."

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 4.

The Hindu University deputation visited Lucknow yesterday, and an enthusiastic meeting, lasting over three hours, took place at Kaiser Bagh Baradar, when a sum of about one and a half lakhs was subscribed. The deputation left for Calcutta to-day.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

New Out-Patients' Department.

THE Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, which is the Indian general hospital of Bombay, is an institution, which deserves to be better known. Most Europeans are aware that such a place exists, and have a vague notion that it is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Crawford Market, or Dhobi Talao but of its imposing appearance, its fine airy wards and efficient equipment, they know little or nothing. However, hidden away in its own picturesque grounds, the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital is housed in a fine building of dark grey stone with handsomely arched verandahs on each of its three storeys and a large central tower, while its spacious main portico faces a piece of waste-ground, which is bounded on either side by the back of the Elphinstone High School and the compound of the Central Police Station. On the other side the building is hidden from Esplanade Cross Road, by its servants' quarters, the house surgeon's bungalow in the centre and then the new out-patients' department—the latter a new and neat-looking house of light stone with bright red tiles, which is screened from the road by high iron gates and railings. The reason given for this strange arrangement is almost as strange as the fact itself. It seems that Government put up the building before they had finally decided in what direction the roads surrounding it should run. The building was commenced with the idea that it would face a new road to run from Cruikshank Road into Hornby Road near Crawford Market. However, before a commencement of the road was made, the present police lines were allowed to spring into existence, and blocked one end of its proposed route. The present road running from Dhobi Talao to Crawford Market was afterwards constructed to take its place, but this as has been remarked, does not run past the main building but by its outbuildings. Thus one of the city's handsomest structures and certainly its finest-looking hospital is seen by very few, except the coolies and beggars who are its principal occupants.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

The hospital was founded in 1870, the donor, whose name it bears contributing a lakh and a half of rupees, and Government furnishing the remainder of the cost, which came to more than two lakhs. Several minor buildings, of course, have been added since then, and the most recent of these, the out-patients' department, marking as it does an important development in the organisation of the hospital, may appropriately receive first attention. The new building is a very considerable improvement on the inadequate old quarters, and has made this department of the G. T. Hospital as up-to-date as any hospital department in India. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that since it has been opened the numbers of out-patients, particularly of women and children, have greatly increased and are constantly growing. The main feature of the department is the careful manner in which female patients have been secluded from the males, with whom they do not come in contact in any portion of the building. Passing together from the road through the gates, the women enter by a door on the right, while the men go to the left. They then find themselves in a hall in which they obtain their admission tickets. The hall has a partition dividing it in the centre, while the ticket office has two openings one on either side for each sex. Having obtained their tickets the patients pass on to two spacious waiting-rooms amply furnished with wooden benches, while beyond these again are two consulting rooms, distinct, but with a connecting doorway so that the doctor on duty may pass rapidly from one to the other. These consulting rooms are in the centre of the building, and on their right and left respectively are two small but complete operating-theatres. They are both well-lighted and each is furnished with a single table and all the apparatus necessary for simple operations. All small operations, which do not require the patient to go immediately to bed, such, for instance, as the cutting of simple abscesses, are performed here. Should a serious case be found, it is of course accommodated in the main hospital, where there are two large and modern operating-theatres. Adjoining the small theatres in the out-patients' department there are on the women's side a lavatory and dressing-room, and on the men's side a special surgery for venereal cases. Sir George Clarke, it appears, when he visited the hospital at the beginning of the hot weather, was much impressed by this section of the department, and described the operating theatres as equal to anything in the most up-to-date cottage hospitals at Home. Beyond these again is the dispensary running across the back of the building, but with two approaches and waiting-rooms and with two separate places where medicines are distributed. The men and women pass out from here by separate doors, and return to the road by separate ways.

The two sexes are thus carefully kept apart during the whole time which they spend in the department, and this privacy has resulted not only in a very marked increase in the number of women who attend it, but it is now being used by women of a better class. Scarcely any women attended the department when it was housed in the old building, and now about twenty-five women per day are treated. There has also been a considerable advance in the number of male patients, about 75 now visiting the doctor each day, compared with a daily average formerly of some forty or fifty. In the case of each sex, it should be noted, the increase steadily proceeds, so that in another year's time, the work done here will have very greatly expanded and it is evident that a most important development of the hospital's activity has been commenced.

X RAY APPARATUS.

Turning now to the main hospital, this contains 120 beds, 20 for women and children, 40 for surgical cases and 60 for medical cases, while during last year the daily average of patients was 111·3. It is in charge of Col. Hojel, I.M.S., as medical superintendent, assisted by Dr. J. Macqueen as house-surgeon and three assistant surgeons. The characteristic, which chiefly impresses the visitor is the cheerfulness and roominess of the wards, where the patients lie on sheets and mats spread over spring-mattressed bedsteads. There are also two large and thoroughly up-to-date operating theatres, and an interesting X-ray department. In this, although the present apparatus is by no means of the best, very good results have been obtained. Several interesting cases are recorded in an album of photographs. One of these is that of a Bombay lad, who had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, while the photograph displays a curious variation of bone formation. Another is reminiscent of the recent Mohurrum riots, after which a number of the wounded were treated in this hospital. In this particular case the nickel casing of a bullet, but quite empty of lead, lodged just underneath the skin on the upper side of a man's foot. H. E. the Governor was very much interested in this department also, and as a result of his visit it will soon have the benefit of an electric installation. At present the necessary current is supplied in accumulators, but this is an unsatisfactory arrangement, obviously possessing many disadvantages compared with that of a continuous supply. In view of this improvement, it has been decided also to purchase new and up-to-date apparatus. This is already on order and is expected to be in use by the end of the year, when the hospital will possess one of the most efficient sets of apparatus in India. The electric installation is also to include electric lighting on each floor, and the proposed provision of a lift is under consideration. Another new provision, which is also being considered is an isolation and observation ward, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,750, and stewards' and clerks' quarters estimated to cost Rs. 14,600.

THE NURSING STAFF.

Among recent additions to the Hospital is a new mortuary with separate rooms for Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans, and a post-mortem room. There are also some new and commodious nurses' quarters on the west side of the compound, which provide rooms for 16 nurses. The present staff of the hospital

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am likely to be misunderstood from the report of yesterday's proceedings of the Bombay Merchants' Bank meeting, I beg to approch you with the following few lines as I did not care to file a single proxy out of the numerous proxies which were voluntarily sent to me by several shareholders on the question of the special resolution about amending the Articles of Association by inserting a clause as to the removal of a Director, in case of necessity. It was the directors who of their own initiative had convened the said meeting and it was they who were to have carried the same through in the meeting, and that I had not to trouble myself the least about the same.

Unfortunately when I brought to the Bank's office the Articles of Association of all the Banks working in Bombay and the Articles of as many as 50 Joint Stock Companies wherein the article about the removal of the Directors exists, I forgot to bring with me the original letter dated 3rd of August, addressed to me by the Bank wherein the assurance was contained in unmistakable terms, and when I was contradicted by the Chairman and some of the Directors I requested that the press copy of the letter addressed to me may be produced. Mr. Patni, one of the Directors of the Bank, also made the same request, but the same was not produced till the meeting was over. The Board had not communicated to me their resolution on my letter of the 28th of July 1911, wherein, before sending any requisition for convening an extraordinary meeting, I had requested them to inform me as to whether the Board considered the said clause desirable. The letter addressed to me by the Bank runs as follows :—

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

No. 3076.

W. T. Halai, Esqr.,

Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Your letter, dated 28th July, 1911, was placed at the meeting of the Board held this day and the Directors propose to insert the Clause about the removal of Directors in the Articles of Association of this Bank.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) K. D. WATCHA,
Secretary.

After receipt of this letter and also after the assurance in writing given to me by such respectable gentleman as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, I could not, for a moment, dream that the Directors were either indifferent or opposed to the said suggestion and I not only remained quiet but did not even care to inquire as to the resolution that was passed by the Board on my letter, and it was not until a day or two before the meeting when my hands had been tied up, as I could not send the proxies to the Bank, nor could I devote myself any more to this matter having other engagements, that I was surprised to learn that the Directors were busily engaged in collecting proxies to defeat the objects of the meeting, which they had convened of their own motion. Whereupon I wrote a letter to Mr. Gamadia touching not only the said question, but also other affairs relating to the Bank and as a result thereof he was good enough to give me an appointment for an interview, but I would not say anything on the said interview as regards other matters as the same relate to the internal affairs of the Bank, and what I then told him and what I told before yesterday's meeting was that having regard to Mr. Gamadia's assurance viz., that every day he used to attend the Bank for an hour or two, and that he himself and his colleagues had not rest themselves content with the auditors' auditing of the accounts, but had themselves actually scrutinised each item, and had examined each security, that I told him "it is all right" and I suggested that he should say so before the meeting and on his giving me the said assurance I intimated that as he himself and his co-directors were prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility as regards accounts and securities I would ask my friends not to say a word against the report, nor to ask any questions as regards Mr. Dani, and if necessary on the strength of such public assurance, I would express my satisfaction. As Mr. Gamadia specifically referred to my private interview before the meeting, I carried out my promise.

As regards the extraordinary meeting's programme we made no secret before each other. When he told me that it was Mr. Manmohandas who did not want this 'Article, and that Mr. Manmohandas had not got such an article inserted in the Companies with which he was concerned, I frankly told him that I was not prepared to accept the said statement, and although no love subsisted between myself and Mr. Manmohandas, since the beginning of the struggle relating to the Sea Voyage questions in our respective communities of Bhatias and Kapole Banias, I had an occasion of drafting under instructions of my employers—Articles of Association of about half a dozen Companies with which Mr. Manmohandas was connected, either as a Director or a Chairman, and that an article as to the removal of Directors was inserted in all of such articles. Thereupon Mr. Gamadia intimated that he was also a co-director with Mr. Manmohandas in an Insurance Company of the Piece Goods Merchants of which Mr. Manmohandas was a Chairman and that the said Article did not contain a Clause as to the removal of Directors. As I had not seen the Articles of the said Company, my reply was that it mattered very little, if it was not in the Articles of an Insurance Company, which had merely to pay losses in case of casualties, but in the Articles of Banks which had to deal financially and had to pass cash transactions to the extent of several lakhs every day and in order to prevent fraud, not only for the safety of the Bank itself, but also for the safety of the shareholders who had only paid Rs. 10 and who had a call of Rs. 90 outstanding overhead this article was an absolute necessity. We then parted after an interview which lasted nearly three hours. It was after this interview that I could gather that the Directors of the Bank were to give cold reception to my suggestion. They were either indifferent or deadly opposed to the insertion of a clause about removal of Directors, whereupon I began inspection of the Articles of Association of the various Banks and Joint Stock Companies and in addition to the Articles of the various Banks, whose articles I could get wherein this clause does exist. Some Banks are governed by Presidency Banks Act XI of 1876, Section 27, Clause 4 whereof provides for the removal of Directors, and Schedule A to the Company's Act also requires the same. I sent for and purchased the articles of association of nearly 50 Joint Stock Companies and Banks having a capital of over 15 crores of rupees wherein I found as I pointed out in the said meeting the existence of the said article and in reply to the opposition I actually produced the bundle of such articles. As if this was not sufficient to my further surprise I found that this article had as a matter of fact existed in the various other Companies articles of association with which the Directors of this Bank were associated and where none of the said Directors had considered that the clause as to the removal of a Director was either insulting or offensive to them, and to my further surprise I found the very same article in the articles of the Company referred to by Mr. Gamadia at my interview.

Sir, I have learnt from one of the Directors of this Company, and I may assure you that it is neither Mr. Manmohandas who has resigned, nor Mr. Patni who warmly supported the motion, or Mr. Gamadia that the respectable firm of the Bank's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., thought that such an article was an absolute necessity in the articles of the Banks, and when some Directors did not want it, in order to make his position clear Mr. Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., wrote an official letter to the Bank, pointing out that notwithstanding the wishes of some of the promoters, he was of firm opinion that such an article was absolutely necessary therefore when in yesterday's meeting the present Directors opposed the said resolution I had in reply to point out to my brother shareholders, that probably in near future I will have to trouble them once more for an extraordinary meeting in case the proposition was lost that day, and at that time probably I will come with two resolutions, viz., one about insertion of a necessary clause and second probably about removal of some one of the Directors in connection with his worthy conduct with the Bank. The books of account of some unfortunate dealers with the Bank, whose books I have gleaned through on behalf of some of their creditors supply me with the necessary information.

The shareholders are men of their own self-respect and they are not such fools or whimsical persons as to remove a respectable director. They only want to guard themselves.

As regards the Chairman's attack on the late Dwarkadas's misdeeds, I had to point out, that the failure was as much due to his dishonesty, as to the carelessness of his colleagues who failed in their supervision, and to the defective auditing of accounts and more to the vampires who sucked his blood, and it was high time that the shareholders should now open their eyes. As regards the Chairman's attack on the Press criticism on the Bank's management and the timidity of the poor depositors, I can only say that he ought to have held his own. Had it not been for his suggestion that the shareholders ought not to touch points which were sub-judice probably we would have heard a great deal more.—Yours, &c.,

W. T. HALAI,

Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, Sept. 1.

INDIAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Details relating to joint-stock companies registered in British India under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, are given in a newly issued Commercial Department blue book. They do not include the numerous and large companies which, while carrying on business in India, are registered in other countries and have their capital in money other than Indian. All the companies registered in British India have a rupee capital with the exception of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which was registered in Calcutta in 1869 with a capital in Hongkong dollars of which the rupee equivalent is stated.

The total number of companies, which have been registered in India under the law from the time it was passed, amounts to 5,441. Of these, 2,162 were working at the end of 1909-10, most of the others having been either wound up or otherwise discontinued or never having commenced business, so that about 60 per cent. of the companies started have been failures. The companies that have ceased to work include a number of speculative gold-mining companies formed in Bengal some years ago and a considerable number of "provident" associations formed in the last few years in the same province. Some companies have also been taken off the Indian register, to be reconstructed as companies under the English law with their head offices in London.

During the year 214 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 9,18,19,980 and Rs. 36,07,566 respectively were registered, and 148 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 2,56,31,260 and Rs. 1,06,04,088 respectively ceased to work.

In 1909-10 there was a net increase of 66 in the number of companies, of Rs. 8,99,85,320 in the nominal capital and of R4,46,44,937 in the paid-up capital. The nominal capital of 50 companies was increased by Rs. 2,51, 73,755 and the paid-up capital of 763 companies by Rs. 5,16, 98,347. The nominal capital of 7 companies was reduced by Rs 23,14,655 and the paid-up capital of 68 companies by Rs. 14,95,097

At the close of 1909-10 the companies at work had a paid-up capital of Rs. 61,18,41,508; this was more by Rs. 4,46,44,937 than that of the preceding year. There has been an increase of 69·5 per cent in the paid-up capital in the last ten years.

About 78 per cent of the capital invested in joint-stock enterprise is concentrated in companies registered in Bengal and Bombay. Bengal has R25,32,31,076 being 41·4 per cent and Bombay R22,41,81,637 being 36·6 per cent of the whole. Thereafter but a long way behind comes Madras with a capital of Rs. 4,64,98,840 being 7·6 per cent. of the whole.

Nearly half—over Rs. 26,00,00,000—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool and silk. This capital has increased 43·4 per cent in the last ten years. A great number of the mills and presses are registered in Bombay, that presidency representing about 50·5 per cent. of this sum, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Mills and presses (mainly jute) registered in Bengal represent only about half of the capital invested in mills and presses in Bombay.

Trading companies account for nearly Rs. 11,76,00,000, of which not much, nearly a third (Rs. 3,51,05,213 or 30 per cent), is invested in railways and tramways. The companies for the working of these lines are mainly the creation of the last thirteen years.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations over Rs. 3,75,00,000 are invested, of which nearly 90 per cent is held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta. The capital invested in tea (about Rs. 3,52,00,000) increased by 6 per cent in the last decade. The rupee capital is about one-sixth of the sterling capital invested in this industry.

Banking, loan, and insurance companies account for Rs. 7,99,00,000 of which 37·5 per cent is in companies registered in Bengal and 22 per cent in Madras. The capital of banking and loan companies has increased by 108 per cent. in the last ten years. It includes Rs. 2,66,06,682, being the capital of the fifteen joint stock banks shewn in table No. 1 and Rs. 2,67,18,750 for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The capital of mining and quarrying companies is over Rs. 8,48,00,000, of which 70 per cent. is invested in companies registered in Bengal, most of it representing capital invested in coal mines. The capital invested in coal companies has quadrupled in the decade.

The average capital of each company is highest in Bengal, where it amounts to Rs. 4,66,356, the average Bombay being Rs, 4,12,099. The averege of the 481 companies registered in Madras is only Rs. 96,671 the reason being found in the extremely large application of the companies Act to the business of small money lenders, for no less than 278 out of the 452 "banking and loan" companies in all India are registered in Madras with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,74,36,045.

It should be noted that the capital stated above represents share capital only, while several companies have issued debentures, the total value of which at the close of the half-year ending December 1910 amounted to Rs. 7,33,00,000, of which Rs. 4,89,00,000 belongs to Bengal, Rs. 1,98,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 23,00,000 to Madras. The value of cotton mill debentures was Rs. 1, 78,30,691 and of jute mill debentures Rs. 3,65,85,870.

There were 456 companies limited by guarantee at the close of the year 1908-09. Of these 86 ceased to work and 31 new companies were registered during the year 1909-10 giving a net total of 401 companies at work on the 31st March 1910.

The fees realised during 1909-10 were Rs. 74,658 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,493.

In regard to the number, description, and capital of companies which are registered elsewhere than in India, but which carry on work exclusively, or nearly so, in India, mostly with sterling capital, the list has been made complete, as far as practicable, and the total number of such companies 311 and the paid-up capital amounts £69,910,173 besides £42,930,022 as debentures. The Railways represent £36,301,076 paid-up capital and £37,833,848 debentures. Of the rest, the sterling share capital invested in the tea industry is £14,135,658, in jute mills £2,453,894, in cotton mills £400,000 and in rice mills £1,530,725. The gold fields in the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies are mostly worked by companies formed in London, the paid-up sterling capital being £834,284.

Messrs. Hedges and Butler have received the following report from their agent in the Champagne district:—"We are having tropical weather here, which is very good for the vines, and the 1911 vintage promises to be an excellent one. . . . The vintage will commence very early, probably between Sept. 10 and 15. The grapes are not as plentiful as they might be, but the crop will be 'little and good.'"

The police have arrested at Vancouver, a man named David Korshack, whom they believe to be the head of a gang of criminals operating throughout the United States, with their headquarters in Chicago. The chief means of profit which the gang is alleged to employ is arson. The process is to set fire to buildings at the order of owners, in order to collect insurance profits.

The Governor of Gibraltar held an important conference with coal merchants on August 12. It is stated that the coal hulks in the bay constitute a grave danger in time of war owing to the cover they afford to an enemy's torpedo craft. In the circumstances, the defence of the fortress is in jeopardy, and it is believed that the removal of the hulks is imminent. There is consternation in the coal trade.

The Prince of Wales, who is serving as a midshipman in the battleship "Hindustan," paid a visit to Devonport Dockyard on August 11. He was shown the battleship "Centurion," which is in course of building; the cruiser "Lion," which is approaching completion; and the Greek cruiser "Georgius Avaroff," which is undergoing repairs in the dockyard.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. West Riding Regt.

AT the Cooperage yesterday, the second game in the Rugby Tournament, which was also the first semi-final was played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the West Riding Regiment. The soldiers who were the better team in every department won easily by two goals and three tries to nil, and had they only shown reasonable accuracy in place kicking, would have added considerably to their score of points. At the same time the Gymkhana must be given full credit for the splendid defence, which they made in the first half and which prevented their opponents, although attacking nearly the whole of the time, from scoring until a few minutes from the interval.

The game opened spiritedly and it soon became evident that the West Ridings were playing a rather more open game than they have usually adopted in previous tournaments. When their three-quarters got to work their passing was quick and sure but at the same time the game principally consisted in scrimmaging and long kicking. The soldiers' backs usually found touch unerringly and seldom failed to field lengthy kicks from the Gymkhana defence, which frequently fell within the touch-line. Thus with their forwards beaten in the scrum, the Gymkhana team rarely were able to go far beyond the middle line, and it was only keen tackling all round, which kept the soldiers from scoring. After Findlay had smartly stopped an ugly forward rush, only a few yards from the line, a free-kick for offside was given to the soldiers a long way out, and Morris made a fine attempt for a goal which only just missed. Then a pass to the left wing found Shaw in a good position and he was going well, when he was nicely tackled by Hungerford. The West Ridings' attack continued, and a few minutes before half-time, Thomas went over the line. It was an easy shot for goal, but the kick failed.

Half-time score :—

West Ridings.....one try (3 points)
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

During the second half, the Gymkhana men seemed tired and the West Ridings practically had control of the game. Soon a long throw-in gave Thomas the ball not far from goal and he scored between the posts. The try was converted by Wilson. Then the West Ridings were given a penalty, a Gymkhana half having been offside at the scrum, but an easy chance was missed. Morris having just missed with a fine drop at goal, Wilson went over with a try which Morris converted, and further unconverted tries were scored by Morris and Thomas.

Final Score :—

West Ridings..... 2 goals, 3 tries (19 points)
Bombay Gymkhana ... nil.

Teams :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Back, A. E. Lewin ; three-quarters, G. Findlay, V.N. Rowsell, A. B. Morrison and A. H. Hungerford ; halves, H. D. Elm and E. G. Byrne; forwards, C.R. Watkins (capt), K. McI. Remp, P.R. Shauver, R.B. Eyall, A. Geddes, H. M. Kendall, W. T. C. Huffam and E. S. Haughton.

WEST RIDINGS:—Back, Dennison; three-quarters, Thomas, Turner, Newton and Firth; halves, Wilson and Morris ; forwards, Hirst, Weddup, Bootland, Shaw, Robinson, Bagshaw, Lieut. Kidd and Lister.

GOLF.

The following are the results of golf competitions played on Sunday last :—

R B G C vs. Palli Hill G C

Match = 1 Bye = ½

SINGLES (9 HOLES),

R B G C vs. Palli Hill G C

E Ferrers Nicholson, (Capt.)	... 0	F L Muir (Capt.)	... 1
J R Abercrombie	... 1	J Redland	... 0
A Gittins	... 0	B Duxbury	... 1
M Ferrers Nicholson	... ½	L Montgomery	... 0
C L Burns	... 1	Captain Drake	... 0
P M D Sanderson	... 1½	H E Allum	... 0
H T Gorrie	... 0	A M Cassels	... 0
E E Sani	... 1½	R Stephen	... 0
Total	... 5½	Total	... 2

FOURSOMES (9 HOLES).

E Ferrers Nicholson / J R Abercrombie	0	vs F L Muir / J Redland	1
A Gittins / M Ferrers Nicholson	1	" B Duxbury / L Montgomery	0
C L Burns / P M D Sanderson	1	" Captain Drake / H G Allum	0
H T Gorrie / E E Sani	0	" A M Cassels / R Stephen	1
Total	2	Total	2

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 4.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly opened the annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association at Hebbal Camp this morning The weather is delightful and there is a prospect of its remaining favourable. The inaugural shot was fired by Miss Daly and the Resident, in a brief speech said it might fairly be, claimed that the prospects of the meeting were excellent under all the three heads, of regiments represented, competing teams and individual competitors. The entries were well ahead of those of last year. There was also an increase in the value of prizes by Rs. 3 000, or 12 1-2 per cent. and the total amount of the prize money, if equally distributed among the competitors, would be sufficient to give each competitor two guineas. The greatest care and forethought had been bestowed upon the arrangements for the meeting, one of the attractive features of which was the running deer and man mounted on a switch-back railway. They should thank the ladies for the patronage they were affording the meeting, and it might safely be hoped that the exertions and liberality of the committee would produce keen competition and lead to the increased popularity and prosperity of the meetings in future.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 4.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Rifle Association last evening, it was decided (1) to open the Lloyd Lindsay competition for British troops to teams of four of any rank, one of whom may be a Commissioned officer, (2) to institute a separate championship based on a sweepstake for British officers, and (3) to abolish the pull-off rule in the case of ladies' rifles.

The first half-yearly general meeting of the Association members takes place at Hebbal Camp on the 14th instant, when it will be proposed among other things that bulls-eye shooting be done away with.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 4.

The results at the S. I. R. A. meeting up to this evening show that for the daily sweepstakes at the two first distances no less than six possibles have been scored, the shooting generally being of a high order. The winners are:

200 yards—Corpl. Eden, 1st Middlesex Regiment, 35 points, Rs. 20; Corpl. Gover, Bangalore Volunteers, 35, Rs. 15; Corpl. Rushton, Kolar Volunteers, 35, Rs. 10.

300 yards—Color Sergt. Bease, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 8; Quartermaster Sergt. Moorhouse, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, 35 points, Rs. 8.

POLO IN POONA.

The Open Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

For the first time in the history of polo in Poona has the open or senior tournament attracted only three teams, but the reduction in entries this year can easily be accounted for. In the absence of quantity there is remarkable quality and the game this evening bore ample testimony to better luck. It was between Central India Horse and a scratch team which represented Poona. If a scratch team had not been sporting enough to come to the front and at a clear disadvantage the struggle for the magnificent cup presented by H. H. Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh would have had to be decided between Central India Horse and Inniskilling Dragoons who won the cup last year and the year before. The Poona team was made up of Capt Coaker, A. D. C. and Captain Lucas from Government House, Captain Popham and Mr. G. H. Summers from the 26th Cavalry. Capt. Coaker, for one, had not handled a polo stick for five weeks, but he proved invaluable to his side although he found no opportunity to score. The destinies of this plucky quartette virtually rested with Capt. Popham and Capt. Lucas who between them knocked up four goals for Poona and Mr. Summers added the fifth.

The Central India Horse exhibited those tactics which betray really first class polo and their mounts appeared to be capable of playing on for a week without turning a hair. Their combined play was vastly superior to that of the scratch team. Each man responded to the call of duty at the right moment. Fraser and Howlett were the two who accounted for no fewer than nine goals. Jemadar Malik Mahamed and Capt. Todd were none the less important as feeders. The game was brilliantly contested from the start to finish in fine weather on a well preserved ground and in the presence of a multitude of distinguished spectators in the pavilion. The opening chukker failed to draw blood, but the second created a reiteration in favour of Poona who scored two goals straight off the reel while the Central India Horse pressed one to their credit in the third round. The C. I. H. sent strong and raised three goals against Poona's blank and the rest of the game spelt victory for the C. I. H.

THE TEAMS.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.	POONA.
1 Jem. Malik Mahamed Bahadur,	1 Capt. Coaker.
2 Mr. D. E. M. Fraser.	2 Capt. Popham
3 Major A. Hewlett (Back) Capt. Todd	3 Mr. Summers (Back) Capt. Lucas

Umpires: Major Martin, A. V. D. and, Mr. Wanholt, 1st Dragoons.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The C. I. H. were on to the ball the moment it was thrown in, Fraser having taken it well away up to the Poona flags, where Popham chipped in and with a neat backhand sent it whizzing back to the centre and a series of up and down runs followed, till the Jemadar took possession of the ball from Lucas and hitting up to Fraser the latter attempted a long range shot for goal, but missed. At this juncture the chukker wound up a blank.

C. I. H..... nil.
Poona ..... nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Opening the attack from near the Poona goal the C. I. H. worked their way up for a goal. The Jemadar let drive but missed fire. A few seconds later, however, the C. I. H. forced the pace and arriving within shooting range of the Poona goal Fraser had his chance and scored. Poona warmed up to the situation now and Summers having hit up to Lucas, the latter struck for goal and scored. On turning over Poona at once made a headway for the C. I. H. posts and before the C. I. H. knew exactly where they were Popham hit a goal.

Poona ..... 2 goals.
Central India Horse ..... 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The first two minutes of the chukker were characterized by some very fast gallops, during which neither team had much of an advantage till the C. I. H. got within range of the Poona goal and Fraser, finding an opportunity, rushed to the front and shot a goal. Shortly after the Jemadar was on to the ball and breaking away from the field had a clean run down from the centre up to the Poona posts; but in the attempt to score he missed. The next instant Hewlett collared the ball and without much opposition hit it clean into goal. The C. I. H. had another run up to the Poona posts when Hewlett credited his team with a second goal on the point of time.

Central India Horse..... 3 goals.
Poona..... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—From a scrimmage in the centre Fraser took possession of the ball and, getting clear of the rest, at once made heading for the Poona goal and scored. Play went fast and brilliant. After this Poona took up the attack in downright earnest and coursing along the south Popham got within range and scored handsomely. The next instant the C. I. H. returned the compliment, Hewlett having hit a goal.

Central India Horse..... 2 goals.
Poona..... 1 goal.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Resuming from within twenty yards off the Poona posts the C. I. H. in less than a minute found an opportunity to score, Hewlett having done the trick very cleverly. In another minute the C. I. H. were once more at work at the Poona end when Fraser took charge of the ball and scored. The tide then turned in favour of Poona who galloped in almost a bunch clean up to the C. I. H. end and Popham having collared the ball hit a goal.

Central India Horse..... 2 goals.
Poona..... 1 goal.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—Soon after play was resumed the C. I. H. worked their way up to the Poona goal when the Jemadar passed the ball on to Fraser who, biding his chance near the post, hit a goal. Poona had their innings next. Lucas got on to the ball at the C. I. H. end and clearing with it to the opposite direction hit up to Summers, who took advantage of his opportunity and getting within range let drive for goal and scored. A few seconds later the chukker and the game was up. Final score :—

Central India Horse..... 9 goals.
Poona..... 5 goals.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The following acceptances are published :—

Poona Meeting, 2nd day Wednesday the 6th inst :—

THE NEW PLATE, about 5 furlongs :—Refresher, 10st. 4lbs.; Waimoko 9st. 10lbs.; Leo Grand, 9st. 9lbs.; Borgie 9st. 5lbs.; Village Girl, 9st. 2lbs.; Pantry Girl, 8st. 10lbs.; Rupert, 8st. 3lbs.; Lorraine, 8st. 2lbs.; Evening Herald, 7st. 11lbs.; Ngakapa, 7st. 7lbs.; Encourage, 7st. 6lbs.; Naughty Boy, 7st. 5lbs.; Spring Daisy, 7st.; and Koko, 6st. 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weight, to be raised 2lbs.

Poona closed meeting, 1st day, Wednesday, 13th September.

Entries closed at 6 p. m. on Monday the 4th September.

THE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 flights:—Cocoa, Utopian, Mauser, War Cloud, Farewell, Sholto, Ashdown.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Valiant, Cowslip, Bachelor's Knot, Mauser, Obo, Rollingstone, War Cloud, Deputy, Absentee Sans Souci, Sholto, Lady Lomond, Ashdown.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Orion, Topic Pasha, Dojan, White Hackle Dilerjung, Little Officer, Good Shot, Aden, Sun Sun, Daulat, Pyrton, Late Cochin War, Little King.

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs :—Topic Pasha, White Hackle, Dilerjung. Sir Jamal, Little Officer, Good Shot, Aden, Brindlay, Hammond, Little King.

THE OPEN POLO PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs :—Blendale 2nd, Little Corporal, Dabchick, Chinook, Make Haste, Rosalind, Deputy, Blunkey, Weenan.

Second entries close at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 7th September, 1911.

Poona Races 1st Meeting 2nd day Wednesday 6th September 1911. Horse left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. Monday 4th September 1911.

POONA PLATE, about 5 furlongs :—Hoppner, Valiant, Elser, Paulpry, Soutline and Aquatic.

CRITERION, 7 furlongs:—San Remo, Black Douglas, Five Crown, Apologue, Socialist, Convent Girl, Haut Park, Metal Boy, Ballarun, Chestnut, Park, Hamara, Lady Erna, Boatsong, Galileo, and Huka.

H. H. THE 1ST AGA KHAN'S Commemoration Plate, 1 1-4 miles :—Tajilmulook, Guinea Gold, Meazer, Valens, Company, Sir Visto, Precious, Well Done, Braganza, Urgent, and Brigand 2nd.

DEARE'S PLATE, 1 mile—Lookman, Singer, Saree, Mudkoor, Grey Falcon, Zenfandil, Gafal, Dumra.

ABAB PONY DERBY, 6 furlongs.—Zoolphokarr, Regiment, Nasibdar, Order, Abdul Malik, Good Morning, Shihab, Mezahim, Director, Stissan, Kimberley, Murzook, and Fado.

NEW PLATE, about 5 furlongs.—Refresher 10st 4lbs, Waimko 9st 10lbs, Lee Grand 9st 9lbs, Borgie 9st 5lbs, Pantry Girl 8st 10lbs, Lorraine 8st 2lbs, Evening Herald 7st 11lbs, Ngakapa 7st 7lbs, Encourage 7st 6lbs, Naughty Boy 7st. 5lbs, Spring Daisy 7st Koko 6st 8lbs.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3,

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Young Cricketers ended yesterday in a win for the latter by three wickets. The Gymkhana made 66 runs in the second innings so their opponents had to make only 34 runs to win which they did with a loss of seven wickets. Scores:—

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

1st Innings

Bansari, b Greenwell	... 4
Bhokil, b Southey	... 0
S Joshi, c Greenwell, b Tillard ...	... 14
H Mehendale, st Wilson, b Armytage	... 40
Deodhar, run out	... 1
Vinchurker, b Southey ...	... 3
Barve, c Bell Bivar, b Armytage	... 17
Mahajan, c Wilson, b Armytage	... 0
Y Joshi, c and b Armytage ...	... 0
Bhopatkar, c Wilson, b Armytage	... 0
L Mehendale, not out... ...	... 2
Extras ...	... 5
Total ...	... 86

2nd Innings.

Bhusari, b Southey	... 4
Deodhar, c Tillard, b Southey ...	... 8
Mahajan stumped Wilson, b Greenwell	... 3
Y Joshi, run out	... 4
S Mehendali, not out... ...	... 8
Barve, c Southey, b Greenwell ...	... 3
S Joshi, c Armytage, b Greenwell	... 0
S Vinchurkar, c Barrett, b Southey	... 1
Bokil, not out	... 3
Extras ...	... 2
Total ...	... 86

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Jackson, Bhopatkar, b L Mehendale	... 0
Capt Tillard, c Deodhar, b S Joshi	... 1
Capt Stoehr, c Bhusari, b L Ghendali Mehendali	... 1
Major Edwards, c Vinchurkar, b L Mehendali	... 22
Major Southey, b S Mehendali ...	... 22
Barrett, b L Mehendale	... 0
Capt Greenwell, not out	... 1
Capt Armytage, c Mehendali, b S Mehendali	... 0
Belli Bivar, st Mahajan, b L Mehendale	... 0
Standbridge, c Mahajan, b S Mehendale	... 0
Capt Wilson, c Mahajan, b L Mehendale	... 0
Extras ...	... 6
Total ...	... 53

2nd Innings.

Capt Tillard, run out	... 25
Jackson, c Deodhar, b Joshi ...	... 2
Capt Wilson, c Barvi, b Joshi ...	... 0
Major Edwards, c Mahajan, b Joshi	... 3
Scoehr, b Joshi	... 0
Capt Armytage, not out	... 23
Major Southey, c Vinchurkar, b S Mehendali	... 6
Capt Greenwell, b Mehendali ...	... 0
Barrett, run out	... 0
Belli Berar st. Mahajan, b Joshi...	... 0
Standbridge, did no bat ...	
Extras ...	... 7
Total ...	... 66

BOMBAY GAS CO. vs. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

A match was played on the Oval on Saturday, between the Hongkong and Shangai Banking Cricket Club and the Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club, and resulted in a win for the latter by 20 runs. Scores.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

S B Columbine, b Paisley	... 0
P R Sethna, b Paisley	... 2
Motiram Vithal, b Chollice	... 3
A E Baker, b Paisley	... 4
A J De Souza, b Chollice	... 2
R C Lambert, l-b-w, b Obillice ...	... 0
S Janardhan, st, b Sadanand ...	... 17
B Babuji, st, b Sadanand	... 21
S Atmaram, c Chonker, b Paisley ...	... 2
J C Vatcha not out	... 7
A L Drago, c Chollice, b Sadanand ...	... 2
Extras... ...	... 4
Total... ...	... 64

BOMBAY GAS CO.'S SOCIAL CLUB.

W Chollice run out	... 11
C Woods, b D'Souza	... 0
A Peters, b Janardhan	... 10
C H Murray, b Janardhan	... 4
A V Pagel, b Balajee	... 5
R Chonker, c Pherozshaw, b Janardhan	... 15
J V Paisley, b D'Souza	... 1
S Sadanand, b D'Souza	... 5
N Peaker l-b-w, b Balaji	... 8
C J Lobo not out	... 16
N Kale, c Jehangir, b D'Souza ...	... 5
Extras ...	... 4
Total ...	... 84

LINES TO MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

["Every year Billy Williams grows in popularity with our women-folk."]

Long years ago when Lower Burma flowed
A seething cataract of milk and honey,
And strange adventurers from Scotland shewed
Their native skill in making piles of money.
Out to the East in fortune's quest there came
A youth of parts, as yet unknown to fame,
'Twas Mr. William Williams.

Conceive a lad, about whose path there plays
The careless charm of Ranelagh and Brighton,
A subtle soupcon of Brummellian days,
The manner of an admirable Creighton ;
Conceive a figure like a tailor's plate,
An Oxford lounge which beautified the gait
Of Mr. William Williams,

Now though the province seemed a trifle drear,
He scorned the fashions of the local Crusoe
And put to shame the Keltic pioneer.
With quite the most entrancing thing in "trousseaux,"
His lugale gasped and called the cook to see
Those silken pants, the braided 'robes de nuit'
Of Mr. William Williams,

He'd dreamed of love beneath an Eastern moon
Of widows out to grass, but here his dream ails,
For in reality he finds Rangoon
Replete with men but destitute of females ;
He joins the Club but oh! his spirit sinks,
For what are shares and Caledonian drinks
To Mr. William Williams?

Despite the shock, despite the prospect grim,
He shewed a courage worthy of a Zeno,
He introduced a cock-tail, made the Gym
A cross between a pump-room and Casino;
And keen to quell the dancers' future qualms,
He screened the bar with little tubs of palms,
Did Mr. William Williams.

His lure succeeds; the wives, who long had ceased
To miss the husbands climate bade them banish,
Now poured in rich profusion to the East
Front Glasgow, Dulwich, Bath or Macrahanish;
No more on Burma need they look askance,
If Burma means a cock-tail and a dance
With Mr. William Williams.

Ah! Mr. Williams—Billy of that ilk,
Those halcyon days are fled and half forgotten
And—what with Harrogate and Clifton milk—
You deem senility supremely rotton ;
Yet don't : for still across an eastern sky,
As you but hark, you'll hear our ladies cry
For Mr. William Williams.

J. M. S. in the "RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The depression has now centered over Jubbulpore. Rainfall has occurred generally in Northern India except in the North-West, the total amount being equal to normal for the day. The chief amounts are :—Tavoy reports two inches; Kyaukpyu, and Dibrugarh one and a half; Cheerapunji, two; Saugor Island, three; Lucknow, two; Bahraich, Nowgong, Sutna, Pendra and Pachmarhi, one and a half; Jubbulpore, three, and Saguor one.

The forecast shows no change of importance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 4.

The rain which fell on Saturday and Sunday, exceeded six inches, bringing the total for the year to twenty inches.

LAHORE, SEPT. 4.

The actual total rainfall in Lahore from 16th June to 4th September is 4·8 inches being about nine inches below the normal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Daltonhall," Captain Gorst, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, reports having experienced moderate N. Westerly winds up to Malabar coast, with frequent rain squalls on Konkan coast and strong southerly set. P. & O. Co's. steamer "Devanha," Captain Powell, which arrived in harbour yesterday met with strong wind and rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla Station. | Colaba. | Fort Observatory

BY THE WAY.

TYNDALL AS ALPINIST.

The inauguration of the Tyndall memorial on the Bel Alp shows that the Professor's achievements in the Alps are not forgotten by the Swiss. He was one of the visitors to Agassiz and Desor in their Hotel des Neuchatelois—the hut, that is to say, which they pitched on the Aar Glacier for the better study of glacial phenomena. He was Whymper's rival for the honour of making the first ascent of the Matterhorn, and would very likely have won the race if it had occurred to him to make Zermatt his starting-place instead of Breuil. The greatest of his actual first ascents was that of the Weisshorn, and he had a narrow escape from death on the Piz Morteratsch, where he was carried away by an avalanche and very nearly swept into a bergschrund. In later years he had a summer residence on the Bel Alp, where the monument has now been erected.

ABOUT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool is much to the front at the moment, and some particulars about the social conditions of the city in the "Charity Organisation Review" for August make therefore a timely appearance. Liverpool has a population—second only to London among English towns—of 750,000. The city is mainly an industrial, commercial, business, and shopping centre. It has a local Bar of 120 members. The solicitors number about 500. In 1881 University College was started; in 1902 it became the Liverpool University, and has now a staff of 160. There are some 500 medical practitioners in the town. Since 1880, Liverpool has been a separate diocese, and its Cathedral is now in course of erection. The city is also the seat of a Catholic Bishop. The leisured residential element is small.

A "MIXED" POPULATION.

The population of Liverpool is abnormally mixed. At the 1901 census the population was 685,000. Of these 55,000 were Irish, 20,700 Welsh, 17,000 Scotch, and 12,000 foreign (3,000 of whom were naturalised residents). The Irish constitute a serious problem. They are largely from the roughest and lowest element of the people, and are mainly settled in two poor districts in the north and south. The foreign residents consist of wealthy merchants and representatives of foreign firms; a Jewish quarter engaged chiefly in the clothing and furniture trade; a Chinese quarter; and a little patch of Scandinavians—there being a continuous migration of these to the United States and Canada.

ITS RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

A peculiar feature of the town is its religious situation. Liverpool is the stronghold of the Roman Catholics in England, one quarter of its citizens being members of that body. The Low Church party is also strong, and between a certain section of that party—the Orangemen—and the Catholics a bitter feud exists. Of the other religious bodies, the Unitarians are strong, not numerically but in influence. Several of the old leading families of Liverpool were members of this body, which has always been closely associated with public-spirited action, both in matters of education and social reform. The Corporation has thirteen parks and fifty open spaces laid out as gardens or recreation grounds—in all about 1,069 acres.

WEATHER THE CAUSE.

He was some kind of minor railway official, says the "Manchester Guardian," and he gave the compartment his views on the strike epidemic. "It isn't Socialism," he persisted, "it's weather. When it's as 'ot as this it don't take much to make men down tools. Foremen get a bit snappy, as is only natural; the fellers see all the world off 'oliday-making, so what d'ye expect 'em to do but take the only chance they 'ave of making 'oliday? A good week's drizzle 'd do more to end these strikes than all the arbitrators in England."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON A SAILING SHIP.

An interesting example of the use of wireless telegraphy on a sailing ship is furnished by the equipment of the cadet-ship "Mersey," belonging to the White Star Line, which recently arrived in the Thames after a voyage round the world. The wireless installation is of the Marconi type, and according to an article by Lieutenant Cross, the instructor on board the "Mersey," which appears in the August issue of the "Marconigraph," the system worked admirably. The installation is unique, inasmuch as it is claimed to be the first instance of a sailing vessel carrying a wireless equipment, and the fact that the apparatus on the "Mersey" worked for eleven months without a single breakdown, notwithstanding the fact that none of the men on board had had any practical experience with wireless telegraphy, is a tribute to the efficiency of the Marconi system.

A CANADIAN MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Robert Meighen, the president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, who passed away so suddenly at his home in Montreal the other day, had made more money out of land than perhaps any other man in Canada. His early association with his brother-in-law, Lord Mount Stephen, as well as with Lord Strathcona, the "Canadian Courier" recalls, brought him into the Canadian North-West previous to the time that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had taken tangible form. Mr. Meighen often told of how at that time he was sitting at Fore Garry, which is now a part of the city of Winnipeg, chatting with his associates, and even then he had, as a result of his confidence in the North-West country, made up his mind that he would acquire just as much land in that section of the Dominion as he possibly could. He did so, and with other wise investments became a millionaire many times over.

THE PATIENCE OF CYPRUS.

In the "Hellenic Herald," a monthly periodical devoted to the interests and welfare of the Greek peoples, appears a cry from Cyprus, from which we understand that some amount of dissatisfaction is felt by the people of the island at the slow progress which is being made towards political and social liberty. The Cypriotes "are by an overwhelming majority Greek, in language, in blood, and in sentiment, and they have all the natural instinct for politics which distinguishes their countrymen in other parts of the world." The people have been "patient and peaceful, and their methods of calling attention to their grievances have never been anything but constitutional." Yet "they still remain under disabilities which loyal subjects are not accustomed to suffer under the British flag."

THE EDUCATION OF THE CYPRIOTE.

There are complaints also of the condition of education in the island. Like all the Greek race, education is regarded by them as almost as much of a necessity as bread and butter, and much dissatisfaction is often expressed at the way in which the educational needs of the island are neglected. How far Cyprus has gone back in education may be seen by a comparison with the island of Crete, which has a population almost equal in number. . . . Last year there were in Cyprus only 580 schools, as against 656 in Crete. Attending these schools were, in Cyprus, 29,579 pupils; in Crete, 33,134, the slightly larger average attendance in Cyprus testifying to the eagerness of the Cypriotes for instruction. The number of teachers employed in the schools of Cyprus was 682; in Crete there were 933, a proportion of about 43 pupils to each Cypriote teacher, as against 35 to each of his Cretan confreres." This is a view of things, we read, which is not often presented to the English reader. That Crete, with all its manifest drawbacks, should be in a better position with regard to the blessings of education than an island which has been for over thirty years an integral part of his own Empire, will come to him as something of a revelation.

CAMELS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

It is not generally known that for many years past the Cape of Good Hope Government has utilised camels as a means of postal and police communication in the remote and arid districts of what is now the Cape Province, stretching away north to the area of Gordonia, on the Orange River. The authorities at Capetown have recently replenished their stock of these "ships of the desert" by the purchase of a dozen, which are now being shipped from Suez in charge of Bedouins who accompanied them from the Soudan.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 35 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

COLLINS.

Scarcely any figure could have departed from the House of Commons and left so great a gap in the intimate life of members, as has been occasioned by the death of Collins, the waiter in the upper smoking-room. For something like fifty years he had been in the service of the House, and he had known whole generations of members who looked upon him with almost affection. The upper smoking-room is the true centre of serious gossip in the House of Commons. It is the place where men speak their minds to one another. Collins, in moving about among his tables, heard all the gossip, and no man was so infallible in interpreting the real opinion of members—an opinion not always expressed in more public quarters. Some few weeks ago when Sir Charles Henry gave his garden party to the staff and police of the House of Commons, Mr. T. P. O'Connor made genial reference to the unique position of Collins. He told how, when Mr. Lloyd George was in doubt about the passing of his Budget, when all the political authorities told him one thing or another, he went to Collins as the best-informed politician to know what ought to be done. Encouraged by Collin's obvious pleasure at this tribute, the writer subsequently asked him whether there would be autumn sittings this year, and Collins said "No." He made one of his few mistakes. Perhaps it was a symptom of the decline of his powers.

AN IDEAL SERVANT.

Collins was an ideal waiter, knowing the preferences of his regular customers, and needing no orders from them when they entered the room over which he ruled. He seemed to have the secret of perpetual youth. His round, sunny, boyish face, his alertness, and his uniform cheerfulness gave to him an appearance of juvenility, which belied all statements as to his age. He had the true Irish temperament, was witty and ready, and was never known to be out of sorts. No man was more generously treated or more highly respected by his clients. An example of this was the mention of his name in the will of Sir A. Jacoby, when that very earnest chairman of the Kitchen Committee finally surrendered the duties he had pursued with such zeal and advantage to the internal comforts of the Commons.

LABOUR IN OFFICE.

In the trouble on the railways the men have not had the guidance of Mr. Hudson, who now fills an appointment in connexion with the Labour Exchanges of the Board of Trade, after a career which carried him to a most prominent position in the labour world. Mr. Hudson was a mineral guard for years before he became the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, whose affairs he conducted with marked ability. His independence brought him into some years of a running battle with an active section of labour, and in the end he found quiet in the appointment he now holds. The Government departments have made considerable drafts upon the Labour movement in the last twenty years. Mr. John Burnett, the leader of the engineers in the nine-hours' strike, later became the permanent head of the Labour Department. He was succeeded by Mr. Isaac Mitchell, who has been prominent in the work of conciliation in recent disputes. Mr. Shackleton has also accepted a Government position. Of the leaders of Labour, who have held office in the Government there are Mr. Broadhurst Mr. Thomas Burt and Mr. John Burns, while Mr. Charles Fenwick has served for many years as a Deputy-Chairman of Committees.

THE ARBITRATOR.

A great deal of the burden of finding a way out of apparently impossible situations has fallen of late upon Mr. Askwith, the Comptroller General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. The very title suggests a multiplicity of onerous duties, and Mr. Askwith is one of the busiest men in the whole of the Government departments. To his work as conciliator and arbitrator he brings legal knowledge and a supremely impartial mind. For the Comptroller-General was a comparatively late comer to the Board of Trade. Among his legal appearance one still recalls that he was a junior counsel for the "Times" before the Parnell Commission.

NOT EVEN A BACKWOODSMAN.

It is quite true, as the Marquis of Queensberry has pointed out, that he alone of the thirty-seven Marquises of the kingdom is without a seat in the House of Lords. Several previous holders of his Scottish titles have been peers of the United Kingdom, and consequently with seats in the Lords, but in each case those peerages have expired owing to the failure of heirs within the limitations of the patents. His own elder brother, the late Viscount Drumlanrig, who was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, was created Baron Kelhead of Kelhead in 1893, during his father's lifetime, but he died unmarried the following year and the peerage then expired. An unusually high proportion of Lord Queensberry's direct ancestors came to untimely ends. The second Earl of Douglas, and his illegitimate son. Sir William Douglas, first feudal Baron of Drumlanrig, who may be accounted the founders of this family both fell in battle, the former at Otterburn and the latter in France. The fourth Baron of Drumlanrig was killed at the battle of Kirtle and the sixth his grandson who was the grandparent of the first Earl of Queensberry, fell at Flodden. Coming down to later times, the seventh Marquis was killed at Kinmount by the accidental explosion of his gun. His grandson, the present Marquis, is not without the ancestral taste for fighting, for he served in both the Army and the Navy. During the last few years he has been a resident at Brook Green, Hammersmith.

LORD SELBORNE'S YOUNGER DAYS.

Lord Wolmer's activities in the House of Commons may recall early memories of his father to those, who watched the debates in the Commons nearly twenty years ago. The first experience of the present Earl of Selborne was not a happy one. He had used language about Irish matters on a provincial platform, and these were made the basis of a "scene" in which the young member cut but a poor figure. Few who witnessed that occasion would have been willing to predict that the day would dawn, when the then Lord Wolmer would be a risen hope of the unyielding "Die-Hards." Nor in the days when he was sowing his Parliamentary wildoats could anybody have foreseen that the day would come, when the Earl of Selborne would be a strenuous defender of the rights of the Upper House. In conjunction with two other heirs of peerages he penned a lament against the cruel fate which was to condemn him to an assembly which was not the less a cage "because its bars are gilded." Lord Selborne indeed carried his protest against translation to the point of trying to sit in the Commons after he had acceded to the peerage—a protest that ended in a not altogether dignified exit. Of the other heirs to peerages, who collaborated with him, Lord Curzon and Lord Midleton were among those who did not wish the dignity of their gilded cage to be diminished by newly-created peers. In the case of Lord Curzon, indeed, the "cage" had such attraction in the end that he voluntarily entered it before in the course of nature he was called upon to do so.

A UNIONIST ORGANISER.

In the scheme for the reorganisation of the Unionist Party, it is expected that to Mr. Hayes Fisher will be assigned the duty of looking after the special arrangements likely to be made for London. Mr. Hayes Fisher is one of the best-known and most active and hard-working of the Unionist M.P.'s for London. Representating Fulham for twenty-one years, he was one of the sufferers at the General Election of 1906, but his constituents having returned to their Unionist allegiance, their old member is now reinstated in his former seat. Mr. Fisher, it will be remembered, was the recipient of the P.C. at the Coronation. Born in 1853, the son of a country rector, Mr. Hayes Fisher went to Haileybury and then to University College, Oxford. He first entered politics in 1885, enjoyed his full share of the excitements and incidents which such a career so often has for its followers. He acted as Mr. Balfour's private secretary during the ex-Premier's tenure of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. Later, at the time of the Fashoda trouble, Mr. Fisher figured somewhat prominently for a Junior Whip in being chosen by Lord Salisbury to announce that the French Government had resolved upon the recall of Major Marchand.

Don't spoil your Cakes

by insufficient mixing. Carefully note the times mentioned for mixing in some of the recipes. The point is important if you want your cakes to be light and evenly raised. Many useful little hints, together with 73 recipes, are contained in the Recipe Book which is published by Brown & Polson, the manufacturers of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)

The SURE raising powder.

To be used mixed 1 part with 8 of ordinary flour. The directions given are so clear and simple that anyone can make the lightest loaves, the daintiest cakes and the most delicious pastries without difficulty.

TO OBTAIN THE BOOK FREE fill in the coupon below and post now

B Coupon for Brown & Polson's Cookery Book

Name.....

Address.....

To Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Post Box 199, Calcutta

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT

Wards off INSECT BITES,

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taint of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT PERMANENTLY AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it as a specific in all cases generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

for Typewriters.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA FORT BOMBAY.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LADIES' MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 828, LIVERPOOL.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 14 or 30 stamps from MARTIN & CO., 8 CASTLE ST., LONDON, W.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

The new mirror-watch, a well built novelty in 18ct. gold case, lever movement. The watch is worn pendant with demi sautoir gold chain. Watches Rs. 320 and Rs. 345.

Ours is the house in the Watch and Jewelry trade where the largest and the choicest range of Novelties can be seen and where every article offered, from an art point of view, carries.

Those who are making a present naturally prefer that their choice be made from the largest selection.

FINISHED WORKMANSHIP, DISTINCTIVENESS, REFINEMENT, ORIGINALITY, STURDINESS, VALUE.

18ct. Gold Curb Bracelet and 18ct. Gold Watch with fine Lever movement, Rs. 110 and Rs. 120.

OUR STOCK of BRACELET and FANCY WATCHES

Unparallelled IN Quality and Design.

18ct. Gold Hdg. Lever Watch, Brooch and watch beautifully enamelled and set diamonds, Rs. 345 to Rs. 375.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Watchmakers, BOMBAY & POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . SALAD OIL. . . . .

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

THE EASY WAY TO GROW HAIR.

IF YOUR HAIR is defective, that is, if it is falling off or turning prematurely grey, use this marvellous oil Keshranjan. It will perfectly cure all such defects, clear and cheer the brain and grow thick black hair. It is exceedingly sweet-scented.

Price Re. 1-5 per Phial (Post paid.)

SARVANGASUNDARA RASA.

COMPOUND POWER OF GOLD,

This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

Price per 7 doses ... ... Rs. 3

Packing and postage ... ... As. 3

Diabetes cure—The sovereign remedy for diabetes mellitus and insipidus. All complaints cease rapidly and the cure is complete in a month.

Price Rs. 5 Post free Rs. 5-11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise description of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. I. (London), M. S. A. S. London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

ASTHMA Why suffer when— LALKALA will give you instant relief

EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP

Recommended by the Medical Profession

In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net. Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SURE SAFE PLEASANT

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers—Lundy, Wilson & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London E.C.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

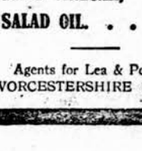
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English fresh). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Ellery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TEACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS, (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

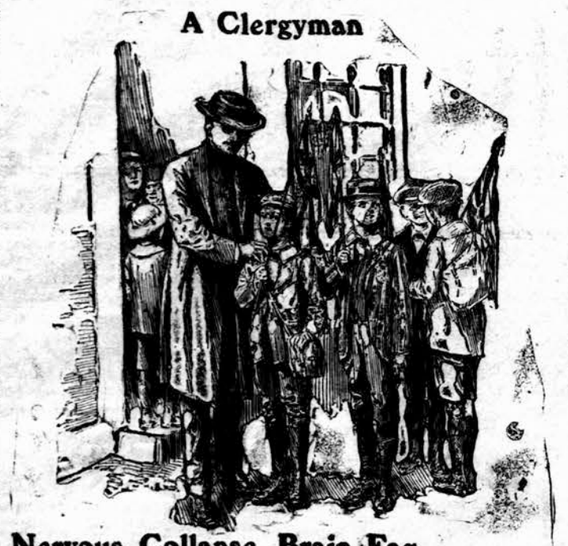
THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SOURCE, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuck, No. 6, Flat Cloth Furnit, for sale & hire, inspection respectfully invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

A Clergyman



Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shown exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

'VANA' TONIC WINE

(TRADE MARK)

Obtainable of all Pharmacists

SEE YOU GET 'VANA'

Every dose of 'VANA' helps to nourish and strengthen the debilitated system. It begins by enriching the blood, the very source of health, and thus every organ of the body is invigorated.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON

xx 303 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

AFTER ILLNESS

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,

Haley Jacks,

Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**

(2) **A METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.*—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry.*

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

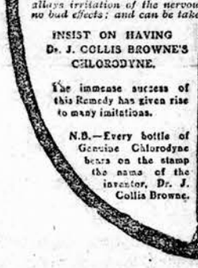
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD., LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and bodily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, distirbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Hind Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

The Brand is known for the last 20 years in the Indian Market. Refuse Substitutes.

TO BE HAD FROM, ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

NATURAL BEAUTY

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream

Is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN NATURE'S WAY

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition,

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Bronchial Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SAYE'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 96 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oils. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, hasting sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scabs or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCE AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poison mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, tumour, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL INVIGORATOR, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies or harmless means are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.

Up-country or less Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different species for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Mottwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Pardeo Bridge, Pardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Pardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRAKEY, Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1909.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE

(Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.